

INSIDE: Hunting down the 'Angel of Death'

Maclean's

JUNE 17, 1995

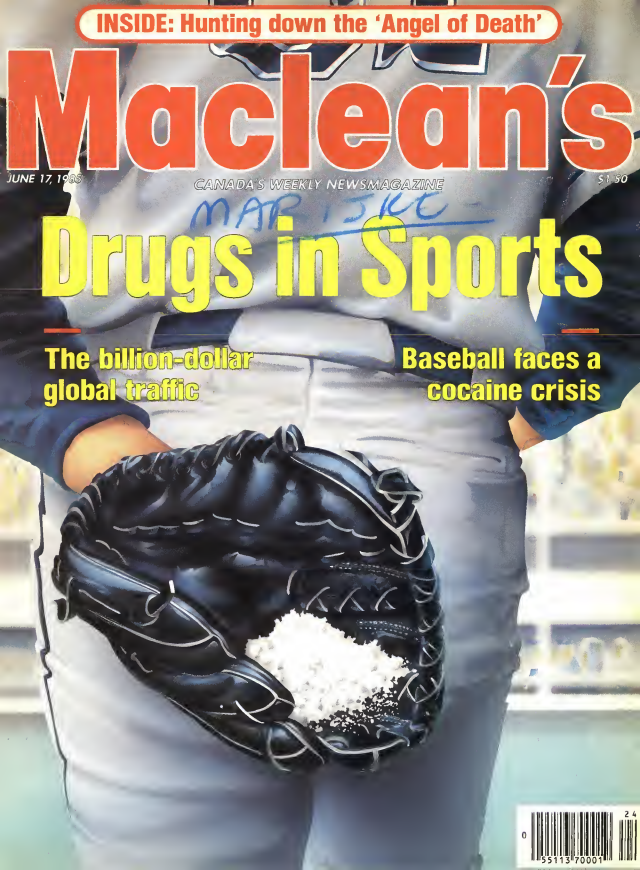
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

JUNE 14, 1993 VOL. 40 NO. 24

COVER

Drugs in sports

The combination of youth and wealth leaves many modern-day athletes vulnerable to the temptations of drugs, and dealers are cashing in on the big profile—and highly lucrative—market. Now scandals are erupting as an onslaught of illicit drug threats to overwhelm the integrity of both professional and amateur sport. —Page 48

COVER ART BY MICHAEL



Hunting the Angel of Death

Brazilian investigators who opened a word-reversed grave believe they have unearthed the remains of Nazi Germany's most wanted war criminal, Dr. Josef Mengele. —Page 20



A bitter budget protest

After building slowly, a furious protest from pensioners and others against Ottawa's May 30 budget caught the Mulroney government off guard last week. —Page 37



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The electronic supervisor

Ten years ago it was hailed as the ideal high-tech headmaster. But labor leaders are now warning that the office computer has become a relentless monitor. —Page 22



A light show over Montreal

Firms representing eight different countries competed in a \$1.5-million spectacle in Montreal—the largest fireworks show ever staged in North America. —Page 44

Balancing act

May I suggest that the Ruthlandts ("Living with the budget's sharp bite," Canada, June 5) take a basic course in money management? Your story would have had some relevance had it been about a family earning half (\$18,000) of what the Ruthlandts earn. As it is, I have no sympathy for the financial plight of a family that cannot come out on top with \$38,000 per annum.

—R.L. LIPKOWSKI,
North York, Ont.

A national injustice

Regarding "A war here discovered" (Follow-up, May 26), our hearts go out to Sgt. Masami Mitsui, who was given such poor treatment by his adopted country. Under the threat of attack Canada's hastily enforced war measures were sadly not flexible enough to deal with citizens in difficult circumstances. I would be the first to agree that we owe something to such a heroic veteran, but I don't agree that the British Columbia Japanese should receive compensation on mass. He might do so, but I don't want the full story. Japanese Canadians suffered and lost, as did Canadians, over a war forced upon them.

—A. LAMDALE,
Windsor, B.C.

On the treatment given Japanese Canadian war hero Masami Mitsui, the most appropriate comment is the question posed by fellower Bob Dylan: how many roads must a man walk down before we can call him a man?

—GREGG JENNINGS,
Montebello, Ont.

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The Ruthlandts' financial plight

I find it incredible that our present and preceding governments have not addressed their role in the persecution of Japanese Canadians in the Second World War. In 1980 we are prosecuting James Kopp for teaching that the Holocaust did not happen, and at the same time are ignoring the historical facts of our own crime. By not compensating, we are not admitting the race hatred, theft of property and family disbanding of the Japanese Canadian in our own backyard. The Canadian government has absolutely no excuse for not compensating the living victims for their crimes against humanity, and by not doing so demonstrates that hypocrisy still exists in the hallowed halls of Ottawa.

—BRUCE BAUM,
Chelmsford, B.C.

Running from strife

I was delighted to read your article on Central American refugees seeking safety in Canada ("The underground railroad to Canada," Immigration, May 10). The refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala are usually political refugees fleeing for their lives, yet, if sought in the United States, the probability of deportation back home is very high. Canadian law is such that no Salvadoran or Guatemalan refugee will be deported as long as they are endangered in their countries. Canada's stand on Central American refugees is not widely known even within the country. Thanks, Madison's, for making your readers more aware of Canada's position on this issue.

—ANNE ROGERSBY,
Salvadoran Refugee Committee of
Windsor, Windsor

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence to: Jennifer the Editor, Windsor Star, 1000 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. M6P 1A7

PASSAGES

RESIGNED American amusement industry executive Michael Bartlett, 42, as president of the British Columbia Crown corporation Expo 86, after two years of international controversy over his leadership and the fair's soaring budget. Bartlett, who helped develop and run the Canada's Wonderland amusement park near Toronto between 1973 and 1982, joined the Vancouver Expo management group in September, 1983, when the budget for staging the fair had risen to \$282 million from the \$80 million planned in 1979. It now stands at \$1.5 billion. Bartlett's departure—with preparations well advanced a year before the opening—came five days after the Vancouver Sun revealed that a number of his expenditures, which included \$40,000 for a Mercedes-Benz, were paid for with Expo funds. Expo chairman James Pattison, who earned \$1 in contrast to Bartlett's \$140,000 yearly salary, will take over the job until the board of directors appoints a new president. But Pattison, whose firm Pattison Learning Ltd. bought the Mercedes to eliminate Expo's allegations, also created controversy last month when Expo management awarded one of his companies a contract to publish the fair's guidebook.

DOBY To National Ballet of Canada star Frank Augustyn, 35, and his wife Irene, 34, a cosmetic company manager, Kym Franklin-Lee, a 6 ft, 155-lb. scene girl at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto Augustyn interrupted a European tour with the National to attend the birth.

FILED Name to the Superior Court of Quebec, by Louise Arcand, 40, former waitress of the CEC French-language newsmagazine C-50, appealing labor arbitrator Roger Pierre Lussier's decision that, although the CEC dismissed her, she was not dismissed for cause. She was dismissed for cause when it replaced her with a younger woman, she was powerless to order the network to reinstate her or to establish damages. In Montreal The CEC removed Arcand from her news anchor position last June and reinstated her one year and nine months later. Arcand claims she lost \$11,200 in income.

RED Stage, TV and film actor Sean Sullivan, 62, also played the role of the father in David Frenkel's plays about the trials of a Newfoundland family. Leaving Home and Of the Field, Lady of Honor, at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto Sullivan was an Earle Grey Awards award in 1971 for his role in the TV series of the Field. Lady also appeared in numerous Canadian and US TV series and several movies, including the recently made The Boy on the Beach, a biography of rower Ned Buzza

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Life in the fast lane

Steve Bauer seriously spat into the palm of his leather glove as he waited for the 1994 Olympic cycling road race to begin in Vista del Lago, near Los Angeles. Surrounding the 20-year-old cyclist from Twicken, a small farming community in north-western Ontario, were about 300 of the best

amateur cyclists in the world, most of whom regarded Bauer as their main competition. The startpage was the 30-year-old American Alvin Grewal, a superb but inconsistent rider. Two hundred thousand spectators watched excitedly as Bauer and Grewal led the pack around the 186-km course. The

mid-afternoon temperature climbed to 17°C. About 12 km from the finish Bauer was in front. Then Grewal, who had appeared to lag, reversed and started to close the gap. The two best amateurs in the world were battling down the road together with less than a kilometre to the finish line. Suddenly, Grewal pulled ahead, with less than 200 m to go he took the inside line as the final corner and won the gold medal. After 18 years of training, a disappointed Bauer accepted his silver medal.

Still, that silver was the first Olympic cycling medal won by a Canadian. And the next month Bauer became professional and won the bronze medal at the World Professional Cycling Championship in Barcelona, Spain, another first for Canada. "Bauer is the best cyclist Canada has produced," said Patrick Healy, national team co-ordinator for the Canadian Cycling Association. "Now he probably ranks among the top 50 pro cyclists in the world today."

Like many Canadian youngsters, Bauer originally wanted to become a hockey player. But he became convinced of the best prestige of two professional cyclists from the St. Catharines area, Gord Rindge and Karen Strong-Heath. When Bauer first took up cycling there was nothing sophisticated in his approach—he simply went as fast as possible. Then, with the coaching of Colin Heath of the St. Catharines Cycling Club, Bauer was selected for international competition in 1973 at the Junior World Championship in Austria. By 1981 he was considered to be the finest short-course rider in North America.

Now Bauer has a \$50,000 contract with one of Europe's finest pro teams, sponsored by Le Vie Claire, a French multinational health company. As a member of that team, he will be the first Canadian to ride in the Tour de France, setting out on June 26 in the grueling 91-day race against 10 other teams. The Tour, which is the most prestigious national sports event in Europe and one of the premier cycling competitions, begins in Brittany and covers almost 4,000 km of French countryside as well as the punishing mountain ranges of the Pyrenees and Alps. It is estimated that some 600 million Europeans will watch the cyclists race for the \$20,000 (U.S.) prize.

Indeed, Bauer has developed a prominent profile throughout Europe. His aggressive style of competitive cycling is a favorite among spectators, who cheer him "Row... er, Row... er" Bauer, who lives in Ghent, Belgium, with his wife, Elaine, eagerly notes three hours a day. "It was wrong my dream," he said of the race, "but I know that dream doesn't necessarily happen in reality."

—ROBERT ZILLER

Q&A: WINNIE MANDELA

Apartheid's powerful foe

Like her husband, imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, Winnie Mandela, 53, is a living symbol of black resistance in South Africa. She married the ANC leader in 1958, shortly after she graduated at South Africa's first black medical school. But before the ceremony ended, the authorities took her husband away to confinement in island prison for plotting to overthrow the government. He was eventually sentenced to life imprisonment. Winnie Mandela soon learned—*forbidden to be in the company of more than one other person at a time or to be quoted publicly*. Eight years ago, because of her outspoken criticism of the regime, she was banished to a notorious black township near the little Group Five State farming town of Bramfirth.

There, together with her daughter, Zini, then 15, she had to learn the language of the local majority and confront the hostility of the local white Afrikaans. Zini, now 21, has since moved to Cape Town, her mother still lives in the township in a tiny three-room house with no electricity and no running water. But she has planted a garden with fruit trees and operates a clinic where she treats malnourished children from the township. Mandela's correspondent Abbotter Spence recently interviewed Mandela in her home, Ekurhuleni.

Mandela's: Opposing South Africa's policy of apartheid has suddenly become a popular cause. Steve Winster dedicated his Oscar to my husband, and former ANC president Jimmy Carter's daughter, Amy, was recently arrested during a protest outside the South African Embassy in Washington. Do such efforts make any difference as far as you are concerned?

Mandela: Nothing could be a greater asset than this. This is the kind of international pressure we have been praying for all along. It is the only thing we know of, other than violence, that can help us in our fight against apartheid.

Mandela's: Is Nelson able to exercise a leadership role in the ANC from prison?

Mandela: Not at all. Conditions in South African prisons are such that once you are behind bars, you are completely crippled insofar as communicating with the outside world is concerned. But he remains a powerful symbolic figure because of what he stands for.

Mandela's: You see him regularly. How do you have to play the role of a conduit between him and the organization?

Mandela: I have tried to be a reflection

of his ideas and to convey in the most reductionist sort of way to the masses and to my organization what he stands for. That is probably why I find myself in exile today. I will always remain a symbol of resistance to them.

Mandela's: What direction would you

'The escalating abhorrence of apartheid is putting the racist South African regime in a corner.'

like to see the anti-apartheid campaign take?

Mandela: Precisely the direction it is taking, with the rest of the world adopting the same attitude as has been shown in America. That would mean 30 steps forward in our liberation struggle.

Mandela's: Is the government responsive to such outside condemnation?

Mandela: Until quite recently, so. But

this is changing. The escalating abhorrence of apartheid from the international community is putting the South African racist regime into a corner, compelling it to appear to be making some moves toward reform. It is only because of this growth in international pressure that the government has come up with its new, so-called reformist constitution. That is just a cosmetic change, but the greater the pressure, the greater the likelihood that the government will start moving toward real reform.

Mandela's: How do you view the campaign that is trying to persuade U.S. multinationals to withdraw their investments from South Africa?

Mandela: We in the ANC have campaigned for years for divestment. We know the song that is sung by the capitalists who are fleeing from this country, that the black man is supposed to suffer most, that he will be unemployed, and all that sort of thing. All the investments do is help the government finance apartheid. If the international community pulls out its money from this country, the apartheid government will fall that same day.

Mandela's: What has it been like living in Bramfirth?

Mandela: It has been a tremendous experience. The idea was calculated to break one completely, to shatter one's soul. Bringing us here to such primitive sur-

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roundings among an illiterate people was to subject one to institutional malnutrition. But the experience did not take the shape the authorities had in mind. **Maclean's:** What specifically happened? **Mandela:** This was an extremely vibrant community, farm hands brought up to serve the white man, and our physical presence here among them had a tremendous impact. For the first time, a black man here knew he could walk upright and be proud of his blackness. The white community regarded me with such awe that I thoroughly enjoyed myself. It was not just that I was black. I seemed to be a physical manifestation of their psychological fears. When I got home every shop had a little black window where the black people had to queue because they were not allowed inside. At first I didn't realize this. But I noticed that when I went into the supermarket, hundreds of blacks would gather outside the door to watch me. It was some time before I realized why. They wanted to see what the white reaction was going to be, because it had never happened before and to them it was an act of defiance. Then I noticed that when I went into the supermarket all the white customers would walk out. They would go and sit in their cars until I was finished. Well, when I realized what was happening I would take ages over my shopping. They soon got tired of waiting, and so finally we brought down that particular racial barrier.

Maclean's: Despite opposition, the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan is pursuing a policy called "constructive engagement" which it claims to be a more effective way of bringing about change in South Africa.

Mandela: The policy of constructive engagement was calculated to ensure Pretoria to pursue its apartheid policies. It has given the regime the support of a superpower, which has helped South Africans feel able to continue with the oppression of the black majority.

Maclean's: What do you feel about the role Canada has played?

Mandela: Although public reaction to apartheid has not been as dramatic in Canada as it has in the United States, we have always regarded Canada as an ally in our fight for freedom.

Maclean's: What about the government's recent offer to release your husband from prison—conditional on his renouncing the ANC's use of guerrilla tactics against the government, which Nelson refused to do?

Mandela: There never was any intention to release Mandela. It was purely an act of political propaganda to please the Reagan administration, to help it give the impression that its policy of constructive engagement is achieving results.

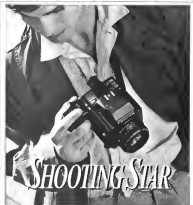
Maclean's: How have you coped for 12

years without him?

Mandela: It has been one of the most difficult experiences anyone could have. If you add up all the time we have been together, the months of joy and sometimes a week, it would not even total six months. He was on trial for treason when we got married. He had to get permission from the court to go to my home in the Transkei where the wedding was held. We never even completed the wedding ceremony. According to tradition, we were supposed to go from my home to his and set the wedding table there, but we never got to his place. He had to return to Johannesburg for the trial, and he never managed to get away again. I still have the mice, vases, in a box in our house in Soweto. After the treason trial, when he and other senior ANC members were acquitted, we all came back home to celebrate, but Nelson never even got indoors. Someone came and asked me for his jacket because he had to go off somewhere. He said, "Goodbye, see you sometime." That was the last time I saw him at home. And yet it has been a great marriage, the greatest marriage of the century. But I still look forward to the day when we will be able to live together as man and wife. I still feel like that young girl of 20 when I first met him, looking forward to being married to him and living with him and our family. ☐



Mandela: wedding cake, breakfast



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CLOSE-UP: PHYLLIS LAMBERT

A dynasty's altruist

Phyllis Lambert clearly recalls growing up lonely during the 1930s in her family's belated Belvedere Palace in Montreal's wealthy Westmount district. It was a time, she said, when she felt "isolated, as though there was no real life there." Lambert, the second daughter of Benjamin Co Ltd. founder Samuel Brodeur, did not trace the roots of that feeling until many years later. "I realized that many of the houses around us seemed to lack soul, that essential portion of being created with people and the way they live in mind," she told Maclean's. This realization, coupled with a discovery of architecture as an art form in Europe and her subsequent involvement as director of planning for the Benjamin Building in Hamilton, led her to return to school at age 38 and become an architect.

Currently, Lambert, 58, is renowned for her expertise in contemporary architecture, urban renewal and architectural preservation projects. As well as being a director of half a dozen national and international architectural associations, she is a photographer, lecturer and writer. A graduate of Queen's College with a master's degree in architecture from the Illinois Institute of Technology, she studied under famed architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, a member of the Bauhaus school.

As director of the Canadian Centre for Architecture, a study and exhibit centre she founded six years ago, Lambert last month completed the plans to erect a new \$25.6-million building to replace the existing quarters on St. Catherine Street West in Montreal. The new centre, a research facility and museum open to the general public, will hold one of the largest collections of architectural photographs in the world, the most complete architectural library in Canada and a collection of prints, fine drawings and archival materials. The project is being financed by \$11 million in grants from the federal and Quebec governments, \$5 million in private donations and \$11.6 million from the centre's own contribution, which is funded almost entirely by Lambert. She declared: "We are shockingly late in this country in recognizing architecture as an art form. It is what we need to do in order to finally give Canada a niche internationally in the field."

Lambert is renowned for her single-mindedness, a quality that is evident in both her professional and private life. An elegant self often impassioned

speaker, Lambert routinely works six 14-hour days a week—and spends the entire seventh day in bed at her home, a three-storey converted peasant factory in Old Montreal. Divorced in 1964 after a five-year marriage to French banker Jean Lambert, she treasures her most constant companion both at home and at her downtown office—her strapping nine-year-old dog, Rogni, a Berger des Flandres.

Lambert alternately accepts and rejects the benefits that her wealth makes available to her. With holdings in CDP Investments, the huge multibillion-dollar holding company that manages the Brodeur estate, she is one of the world's richest women. She travels frequently to Europe, New York and Washington for architectural studies and meetings and takes time of every

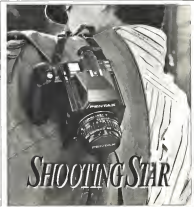
year to sail in the Argos Sea or off the coast of New England. Yet she is an ascetic dresser, favouring loose-fitting shorts and baggy pants. With a crop of short black hair and dark, piercing eyes, she shows what she calls the "do-nothing cocktail dress," preferring instead to focus on her work and long walks on the city. Highly sensitive to attention to her innermost roots, she told Maclean's, "You have no idea how

dramatic being it is to be constantly associated with that and nothing else."

Still, some friends say privately that she has acquired an even more important legacy—with her forceful charm, mercantile temper and strength of personality, she is regarded as the Brodeurs most similar to the maverick Sam, who turned a multi-order liquor outlet into one of the world's largest liquor empires. Said one friend, "There is the same hunger to have and do it all. That is why she generally gets what she wants." And that is also why Phyllis Lambert has carved a niche of her own. —ANTHONY WILLIAMS SMITH in Montreal



Lambert, isolated



From the front lines to the headlines

By Mariel McDonald

The front-page story in the May 28 Washington Times was decidedly alarmist. "What makes Canada such an arrogant biggie listening around for the kick?" it asked. In a story that covered nearly a full page, the reporter failed to answer his own question, but he did intimate that Pierre Trudeau, when he was Prime Minister, was part of the problem because he once showed before thousands of Cubans, "Viva Castro! Viva Cuba!" For the Times, Washington's ultraconservative daily newspaper founded three years ago by Rev. Sun Myung Moon and his Unification Church, the story was intended to provide more proof of a vast Communist plot menacing the West. The article—part of a series on the USSR—was inspired by the paper's new editor in chief, Armand de Borchgrave, 58, a foreign correspondent of legendary reputation and discreditable who has reported from the front lines of virtually every recent global conflict.

Now, de Borchgrave, a full Belgian count and 18th in line for that country's throne, has hurled himself into the "war of words" that he says the Soviets are waging against the West through their blood-sucking puppets. That crusade against what he calls "disinformation" in his two best-selling novels, *The Spike* and *Moscow*, has made him one of the darlings of the right. But his critics contend that he is a mouthpiece for the Reagan administration and the CIA.

Indeed, in a front-page editorial last month—just two weeks after Congress voted the administration's request for \$5 million in emergency aid for the Nicaraguan contra rebels—de Borchgrave launched the Times's own Nicaraguan Freedom Fund to raise the same. "Unlike other papers," he wrote, "we are willing to put our money where our opinions are" but that the campaign has also brought a wave of reporters to the Times's political market and news headquarters to ask de Borchgrave why a man who has criticized the press for parroting Soviet propaganda is running a newspaper that acknowledges it is an "instrument" of a cold church which is congressional opposition has questioned about ties with the Kennedys Central Intelligence Agency.

In his elegant, ornate office overlooking the Times's newsroom, de Borchgrave told McDonald, "You won't find me sitting in that chair, you can consider propaganda for the Unification Church." De Borchgrave visited Moon in the Daehae, Congo, prison, where he is serving an 18-month sentence

for evading \$150,000 in personal taxes. "We were on the same wavelength," he said.

De Borchgrave claims that his only order from Moon's right-hand man, Col. Bo 16 Pals—the newspaper's president and a former Korean military attaché—was to act as a "hands on" editor. In fact, in nearly three months on the job he has chosen a "pygmy on" style as well. In his office a chic bargain-



De Borchgrave: silk pygmy, combat fatigues

dy suede sofa unfolded into a bed, where he sleeps four hours a night. After midnight he has even appeared in the newsroom in his blue silk pyjamas promising ideas for stories. He chain-smokes his way through days crisscrossed with frenzied out the latest spy scandal and hobnobbing with Reaganites and a network of intelligence officers. "He's been approached twice by the CIA and twice by the CIA in my career," he said. "I always said neither could afford me."

De Borchgrave admitted his obsession with intrigue legitimately. Born in Brussels as the Count de Borchgrave

d'Alhena, he disappeared at the end of the Second World War that his father had been the head of the Belgian secret service. In his office, on a bookcase that spans a wall, he displays boyhood photos and the mementos of his 35-year career as Newsweek's chief foreign correspondent. In these days of seige and exclusive interviews with heads of state he rode the lead Israeli tank into Jordan in the Six-Day War, kept the stashed

combat fatigues of 18 different armies hanging at the ready in his Geneva closet and endured his perpetual tale water-skiing with Jordan's King Hussein. "I got the reputation as a playboy only because I had no good contacts," he said. "When I'm sitting around the Aga Khan's pool, I'm working."

His increasingly strident conservatism finally became unacceptable to Newsweek. In 1980, after a report he filed from Afghanistan was rewritten by his editors, he wrote an angry letter to Newsweek management. The ensuing bitter fight over his political perspective led to his dismissal. For de Borchgrave, it was just another example of "disinformation."

His new post at the Washington Times affords de Borchgrave the luxury of fighting the battle while at the same time exacting revenge on Newsweek's owner, Katharine Graham, who publishes the Times's bitter rival, the Washington Post. "There in Washington we're told

what to think by the Post," he said. He has set out to correct what he sees as an imbalance—and to lessen the Unification Church's reported \$100-million losses on the Times. A live wire, circulation has risen by 14,000 to 58,000 since he arrived, compared with the Post's 71,000. Still, as de Borchgrave launched the contra fund with a \$100,000 Times contribution, money did not seem to be his object. "It's an investment in our nation's future," he said. "The battle of words is so much more important than whether we have one more nuclear submarine." ♦



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FOLLOW-UP

The leafless killing fields

Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s U.S. C-130 transport planes, hugging the tops of the trees they were sent to destroy, sprayed more than 13 million gallons of herbicide on Vietnam's lush jungles. The purpose: to expose hideouts of the Viet Cong. Within weeks of the spraying, green forests changed to silent, leafless wastelands. Last year U.S. soldiers exposed to the herbicides reached an out-of-court settlement with the chemicals' manufacturers for \$180 million, because of the cancers and genetic damage that they and their children have suffered from exposure. Now, a study coauthored by the Vietnamese government and the Swiss-based International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)—the world's largest network of conservation organizations and the scientific partner of the World Wildlife Fund—has described the long-term damage to Vietnam itself. One of the study's authors, British scientist John Mackenzie, calls it "ecocide."

A decade after the war's end and the aftermaths, combined with an unbridled postwar baby boom, are threatening an environmental catastrophe, IUCN officials told Mackenzie. In the past 40 years the proportion of the country that is forested has shrunk to 35 per cent from 64 per cent. The population doubled to 60 million. As well, the country's wasteland is increasing because the remaining trees are not indiscriminately farmed and farmland. Mackenzie, who toured Vietnam for three months last winter, recalled the effects of the population to cope with the fuel shortage. "I saw young girls thigh-deep in cold mud gathering straw from already-harvested rice plants." Meanwhile, the defoliants have leached into the soil and continue to poison it.

Vietnam's leaders are alarmed. If adequate measures are not taken, warned deputy premier Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, "Vietnam will be destroyed and the population left destitute." Currently, the IUCN is trying to raise \$1.5 million to help import foreign conservation experts to train the Vietnamese. But because of widespread opposition to Vietnam's continuing occupation of Kampuchea, even that modest sum may be hard to raise. Admitted Mackenzie, "It took millions of dollars to destroy Vietnam, and it will take billions to rebuild it." —STEPHEN BOLLAGE in Geneva.

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COLUMN

An overtaxed nation protests

By Dian Cohen

On May 18 Canadians got Budget II. On May 18, Americans got Treasury II. Treasury II was billed as the beginning of the second American Revolution. While Reagan's budget proposals may not be exactly revolutionary, Americans say that lowering tax rates is the right way to go. Unfortunately for Canadians, the Conservative government blew its opportunity to be revolutionary—not only did Budget I not match expectations for dramatic change, it was a letdown. Indeed, its major accomplishments were to raise the tax burden and, by further consolidating the system, speed it on its way to total breakdown.

One thing is certain: Michael Wilson and the Conservative government are going to have to face up to tax simplification and reform soon. And for good reason. People perceive the tax system to be unfair. It is. Examples abound of families with identical incomes paying significantly different taxes. Canadians know the system is so complicated that it can't be understood even with an accountant's degree.

The Canadian response to a tax system that is burdensome, unfair and incomprehensible is universal: "avoidance," that gray area between tax avoidance (legal) and tax evasion (illegal), is widening. The heightened taxpayer perception of being ripped off means that many people manipulate the system so that they can underreport their incomes—with the result that the government loses tax revenue.

It is totally incomprehensible that the Conservatives refuse to put tax reform on the table. Canadians have been complaining for years that they want tax simplification. The western provinces called for tax reform at their Regima conference last winter. These are reasons enough to look at tax reform. Yet Michael Wilson said in his budget address that measure tax reform might "risk creating the kind of uncertainty and instability that would undermine the effort to get Canadians investing strongly in opportunities that will lead to growth and jobs." But it has not been lost on Canadians that the Conservative tax-saving budget is taking Canada in the exact opposite direction from the Americans' tax lowering exercise.

When the finance minister met with his provincial counterparts at a post-budget meeting on May 16, every single provincial minister asked that tax re-

form be put on the agenda of their next federal-provincial meeting.

And now there is even stronger motivation for taking action: we may be about to lose our investment money to the United States. If Treasury II becomes law in the United States, the top tax rate there will be 35 per cent. Canada's top rate is 50 per cent, and that doesn't include the provincial surcharges. That's a powerful incentive for Canadians to invest in the United States, where their money would be taxed less heavily and where there will be more real opportunities for growth and jobs. Such a trend will hinder Canada's economic development. And the finance minister himself acknowledged at the end of May that if Treasury II became law in the United States, Canada would have to look again at its tax structure and rates.

Canadians on tax reform would not be so difficult to begin. For example, it is

The Canadian response to a tax system that is burdensome, unfair and incomprehensible is universal: 'avoidance'

widely believed in Canada that, despite the loopholes, most people still pay proportionately more as they rise up the income scale. We believe we have a progressive system that moves through 14 tax brackets from 10 per cent on the lowest income to 50 per cent (50 on Quebec). In fact, we don't have. Hardly anyone is paying at the top. For the majority of Canadian taxpayers, the top rate is substantially lower. Tax loopholes allow the few of top income to pay the top rate. Indeed, Michael Walker, director of the Fraser Institute, says categorically that "for 70 per cent of Canadians, deductions, exemptions and tax shelters have so taken the sting out of progressivity that their effective tax rate falls between 9 and 19 per cent. We practically have a flat tax right now."

The finance minister himself gets bogged down with the complexities of the system. Take, for example, one of the other options for tax change that is being considered in Ottawa: expenditure taxes, such as a value-added tax. That is only a glorified sales tax put on every level of the production and distribution process. Wilson's department

has been actively studying such a tax, believing it to be different from income tax. But it really isn't. They will tell you that income tax is a tax on money which is earned. Value-added tax is a tax on money as it is spent.

But in Canada we are moving rapidly toward income and expenditure taxes being one and the same thing. Michael Walker says it is a tax on money which is earned. Value-added tax is a tax on money left over after tax shelters, which is, essentially, our disposable income. Soon we may be taxed not only when we earn the money, but even more heavily when we dispose of it. That's a tax on sales, plans and people. As Walker says, "When it comes to taxation, governments behave like babies—an insatiable appetite at one end, and no sense of responsibility at the other." When the system is this modified, tax reform would not likely be more destabilizing. Like it or not, Ottawa will have to rethink its May 18 refusal to consider tax reform and will likely do it soon. First, the likelihood that the Americans will get tax reform within the next couple of years makes it imperative or we will lose our investment funds. And if we could legitimate tax reform before the United States does, then perhaps we would attract American investment into our economy. Second, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, who is an avowed tax economist, made a tax called a national tax reform conference to take place in Australia. Since Mulroney patterned his National Economic Conference, held last March, on a similar event held by Hawke, he may again follow Hawke's lead. Third, Saskatchewan's finance minister, Robert Anderson, announced on May 21 that a national tax reform assembly will be hosted and chaired by him in Saskatoon Sept. 19 to 21.

A congressional conference, to be co-sponsored by both public and private sector participants with such high-level interest, is poised to put a lot of pressure on Ottawa to acknowledge the need for tax reform. A flood of mail from voters would practically ensure a federal governmental response.

Tax change will come.

Dian Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.



A growing budget backlash



By Anthony Wilson-Smith

The backlash was slow to start. But when it gathered momentum last week, encouraged by the parliamentary opposition, the increasingly angry reaction to Finance Minister Michael Wilson's May 30 budget caught the nine-month-old Conservative government off guard. As senior ministers across the country held in a crescendo of protest against Wilson's measures—and especially the decision to cut back inflation-related pension increases—many Tory members of Parliament admitted that they found the actions against pensioners difficult to accept. Malruay's government came under withering attack in the House of Commons on the ground that its taxation and spending programs favored business and the rich at the expense of the economically disadvantaged. Warring a pretentious telegram from the National Pensioners' and Senior Citizens' Federation, New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent shouted at the government: "That's 400,000 Canadian pensioners who think the government is wrong. Did you get that? They're saying you are wrong."

Though Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his ministers appeared determined to weather the storm, a note of

uncertainty crept into their defense. In Montreal, Mulroney conceded at a formal hood dinner that the budget contained "imperfections," while insisting that it would help to bring "order to federal finances, as all Canadians know we must." For his part, Wilson told a Canadian Club luncheon in the same city that "this budget stands"—but added Ottawa would consider pension and income tax as circumstances and resources allow.

The storm over the Tory budget centred on the decision to partly dismantle the indexing systems that regulate the buying power of taxable income. Old-age Security and family allowances from January, beginning next January, adjustments will only offset inflation that exceeds three per cent annually. The rate in April was 3.9 per cent and Wilson has said that "inflation may become more of a problem" as a result of his measures. By attacking pensioners and Jean Woodworth, Ontario division president of Canadian Pensioners Concerned, the budget hit people "who have worked hard and contributed to this country's well-being," predicted Woodworth. "They are going to have to back down." Bernard Richard, executive director of the New Brunswick Senior Citizens' Federation, and Master Largeau at a meeting in a Montreal with a

touring task force of Liberal Mrs. Reid Richards: "What is happening in Mr. Wilson's budget concerning senior citizens is immoral, dishonest, dishonest and...to use a new basic word we are using for the first time—it stinks and it stinks."

In Ottawa, Conservative MP Allan McKenna, a former defence minister and a pensioner at 68, reported that he feared anger in his Victoria, B.C., riding. Commenting on Wilson's contention that older Canadians support his efforts to control the projected \$38.8-billion deficit in his 1993-94 budget, McKenna retorted wryly, "I didn't meet any of them in my region." Said Toronto Tory MP Allan Rockway: "To need to have a review of the issue, I suspect there will be other running the race."

Although the denouncing will be applied to Guaranteed Income Supplements paid to the widowed 1.1 million pensioners, the decision to partially expose basic Old-age Security to the winds of inflation is expected to cost the nation's 3.6 million pensioners between \$1,563 and \$2,336 each over the next five years. Wilson, addressing the Canadian Pensioners Conference in Toronto, blamed the escalation of tax brackets and social benefits over the past 13 years as a major contributor to the deficit. "By

modifying the index," he declared, "we are increasing the risk that inflation will ever return to the levels of the 1970s. If we don't take action today, some of those programs will have to be cut in the future."

In the meantime, Broadbent and Liberal Leader John Turner scored on the budget backlash as one of the first significant opportunities for launching an all-out offensive against the Mulroney government. A 30-member Liberal task force headed by Newfoundland MP Brian Tobin began a tour of the Atlantic provinces in Corner Brook, Nfld., at a meeting with disgruntled fishermen, businessmen and other Newfoundlanders. On the same night, Turner criticized Wilson's budget as "stupid, stupid, stupid, underhanded" before a gathering of local Liberals in Fredericton, N.B. Noting that Wilson "billed his budget as 'tough but fair,'" Turner declared: "Those words will go down in Canadian history, along with some other famous sayings—'Let them eat cake,' 'a chicken in every pot.'"

At the other end of the country, Broadbent campaigned against the budget on a Vancouver headline radio program, then flew to a Calgary meeting of the Canadian Federation of Municipalities where he denounced the budget as "the most unfair I have seen since I was elected." Broadbent delivered that by partially de-indexing income tax brackets and imposing higher sales taxes on consumer goods, while at the same time lightening corporate taxes by a series of relief measures, Ottawa would be collecting an additional \$1.6 billion in taxes from individuals by 1996, while corporate taxes would fall \$2.2 billion less. Broadbent called Ottawa's decision to provide lifetime personal tax holidays on unearned capital gains up to \$500,000 advisable to "the average and the poor." At the same time, Victor Schindler, former minister at Manitoba's new government, predicted the exemption would lead to land speculation and higher housing prices.

Yet, all the concerns over Wilson's budget, none presented to be as difficult to govern as the government's outrage generated by the curtailment of pensions. Observed Harold McGray, the vice MP for Windsor, Ont.: "I could not have imagined that they would have chosen the most vulnerable group in society and made them suffer in open for justified attack." As Canadians who are both old and poor continued to press for relief, the Mulroney government found the choice of backing off—or of risking the situation of a constituency that makes up almost one in every five members of the electorate.

—MARCUS JONES, with Barbara Macdonald in Summerside, P.E.I., Sue Colburn in Montreal, Roy MacGregor in Ottawa, Suzanne Rancourt in Calgary and Diane Lachow in Stouffville.

The battle over patronage

Justice Minister John Crosbie flew to the defence of his family's honor in Parliament last week as the latest in a growing series of controversies over patronage shook Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government. Liberal justice critic Robert Kaplan revealed in the Commons that Crosbie appointed two Newfoundland law firms employing his own lawyer sons, Stanley and Michael Crosbie, as legal agents for the federal government. For that, Crosbie denounced Kaplan as "scurrilous, disgraceful and distasteful," although Speaker John Slesky subsequently forced the

Crosbie did not deny that he appointed his sons' firms himself. Liberal and New Democratic Party MPs insisted that Crosbie had seriously violated conflict-of-interest guidelines that specifically prohibit a minister from securing preferential treatment to relatives or friends.

The two St. John's law firms involved moved quickly to distance themselves from the affair by resigning as federal legal agents. Kendall and Crosbie, where Crosbie's 28-year-old son Stanley practices, and Chabrier, Green and Rowe, where son Michael, 28, works, were on a



Crosbie in the House: "Here I am, brother. Come and get me. I'm ready for you."

minister to retract his statement. In the parliamentary uproar that followed, Crosbie provoked Hamilton's Bob Lalor and Sheila Copps by exclaiming, "Get-down boys," and told Montreal's Liberal MP Warren Allread: "Here I am, brother. Come and get me. I'm ready for you."

In the Commons, Mulroney defended Crosbie as a man of "unimpeachable integrity and excellent honor." But disclosure of the Crosbie appointments is expected potentially far more damaging to the government than any of the patronage appointments dispensed liberally to Tory friends and families recently. In April opposition MPs called for Finance Minister Michael Wilson's resignation after it was disclosed that the supply and services department had awarded a \$224,000 contract to an advertising firm headed by Wilson's brother-in-law. In that case, Wilson's department was not directly involved, but

last of 33 Newfoundland firms appeared for government work eight months before the link to the justice minister was disclosed by the Toronto Globe and Mail. To date, Kendall and Crosbie has billed the government \$1,874 for work on fisheries and oil pollution cases, while Chabrier, Green and Rowe charged Ottawa \$712 for income tax proceedings.

A key point in dispute was whether Crosbie awarded his sons to be the chief beneficiaries of the appointments. Crosbie maintained that he had approved the firms on the basis of competence—not to favor his sons. But Kaplan noted that past government practice in federal contracts has been to designate influential members of firms as agents. In search of proof, Kaplan last week applied under the federal Freedom of Information Act to see the letters sent to the firms at the time of their appointment.

—ALAN HART in Ottawa.

A dramatic Liberal sweep in Quebec

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

By 9:15 p.m., when Robert Bourassa's Chrysler New Yorker glided up to the door of his campaign headquarters in the Montreal suburb of Boucherville, the dimensions of the former premier's advancement were clear. Not only had the respected provincial Liberal leader won a national assembly seat for himself, but Liberal candidates had triumphed over Parti Québécois contenders in three other by-elections. The Liberal sweep last week reinforced predictions that, in the provincial general election due in expected later this year, Bourassa's Liberals would win back the power they lost by a large margin in 1976. The Liberal victory also increased the pressure from within the PQ on René Lévesque, whose resignation as party leader and premier might take place as early as next week.

As Bourassa left his car, about 300 waiting party members broke into thunderous applause and a vote over an outdoor public address system declared: "Monsieur le ministre, meet your new representative for Berthoud riding and the next premier of Quebec!" But the over-enthusiastic Bourassa—who retired from public life after his 1976 defeat and returned as Liberal leader in 1980—declared, "We have won a battle, but we must now prepare for the ultimate step." Clearly, the Liberal by-election victories had left Lévesque's PQ in a vulnerable position. Since the party was re-elected with 68 of the assembly's 128 seats on April 13, 1981, a series of by-election losses, retirements and defections in protest against Lévesque's decision last November to shelve the party's independence option have steadily reduced the PQ's potential assembly majority. Last week's by-election results left the party with only a bare one-seat majority over the combined opposition—42 P Québécois, 55 Liberals, seven independent members and one Conservative. Bourassa said he would mark his return to the legislature by calling for a vote of non-confidence—although with two backbenchers ill, the Liberals were unlikely to win it.

The by-election results were a shock to P Québécois. With a moderate water tariff, the PQ attracted only 35 per cent of the total vote and finished third in one riding—behind the candidate for Québec's leading Co-operative gas company. The fast-track Co-operative unit had been only won by a cabinet minister four years ago. In Berthoud riding, Bourassa triumphed by 55,490 votes to 30,227 over Stuart D. Wilson, Minister

Francine Lalonde, who resigned her cabinet post two days later. Five years ago last month, voters in the badly P Québécois riding supported the PQ-sponsored referendum on sovereignty for Quebec. But last week PQ supporters contended that they had trouble attracting enough volunteers and funds to match the high-powered

time results gave him "heavy food for thought." At the same time, a member of Lévesque's staff said that "there simply is no more argument to mount. And I say that as a person who does something very close to live for him." Some PQ members were convinced that Lévesque, 62, would make his retirement announcement at the party's an-



Bourassa with wife, Andrée, and son François preparing for the 'ultimate step'

Liberal campaign.

The PQ faced an even more crushing surprise in the Montreal-area riding of L'Assomption, where disillusionment with the party translated into almost a one-third share of the vote for Québec Conservative party leader André Asselin. Asselin's party has been discussed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who over Bourassa's Liberals a political debt for their help in the Sept. 4 federal election. Despite that, Asselin finished second, with 3,260 votes, behind Liberal Jean-Guy Gervais (32,026) and ahead of Asselin's brother-in-law, Claude Gervais.

Speculation immediately followed that Lévesque—who was all but inevitable in the by-election campaign—might step down soon. In a brief statement, Lévesque acknowledged that his hydro-

electric council meeting on June 25, a date that also marks the 25th anniversary of his entry into provincial politics.

For his part, Bourassa celebrated his election by flying to New York a day later to address the American Society on his proposal for increased hydroelectric power sales from Quebec to the northeastern United States. He told reporters that when he spoke to Lévesque after the by-elections, he found the premier in a "philosophical and serious mood," and he added that Lévesque now has a hard decision to make. If he called an election,

he would have to face a very tough re-election deficit, while the longer Lévesque waits—the deadline is next April—"the bigger is the risk that he will compromise the continued existence of his party." □



Mulroney; Perrin, the Prime Minister's endorsement, but no Arab markets for supplies at Canadian fresh water

A water deal dries up

The promoters behind it in "The Project of the Century," and for six months it captured the imagination and hopes of a struggling company near in northeastern Quebec. The plan to ship billions of gallons of fresh water from Sept-Îles on the Gulf of St. Lawrence by converted oil super tankers to the parched United Arab Emirates on the Persian Gulf. But by last week the project, launched in January, appeared to be doomed. At the same time, the affair raised questions about a personal written endorsement by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, particularly because the water export just appeared to violate a long-standing federal policy discouraging the sale of Canadian water to other countries.

The prime mover behind the plan is Lespin Perre, a Montreal accountant and president of Coteval Inc. and Coteval International Corp. In October, 1980, he and Mayor Jean-Marie Dion of Sept-Îles toured the city's water plant, which has had excess generating capacity since the Iron Ore Co. of Canada closed down most of its mining operations in the area three years ago, while Mulroney was company president. Perre's plan was to ship water in 14 converted oil tankers to the Middle East.

On the strength of that dream, Perre subsequently raised more than \$600,000 from investors. As well, he had a New York, New York state attorney representing the choice of Sept-Îles as "the best line of operation for your company's export plans" and pledging "to extend to you and your colleagues every co-operation to assist, if possible, in bringing productive employment" to the Sept-Îles area. Mulroney, Prime Minister for 11 weeks at the time, cited his interest as the member of Parliament for Montserrat, riding, which includes Sept-Îles. Perre also received endorsements from External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and Quebec's minister of international trade, Bernard Landry.

Then, this spring the project began to run into difficulties. In April consultants who were asked to look into the financial prospects for the plan informed the city of Sept-Îles that there was, in fact, no existing Arab market for the water—and that, in any case, the municipality did not have the legal right to sell its water to outsiders in the meantime, as of Perre's financial backers launched oral suits totaling \$17,500 before the Québec Superior and provincial courts. The investors—five Montrealers and a newcomer from Vancouver—claimed that Perre had guaranteed a refund return by that summer.

In the Commons, New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent asked Mulroney last month whether he thought it was appropriate to support a speculative venture in a letter that was subsequently "used to get other investors to take part in the project." Mulroney had earlier said that it seemed "perfectly normal that I, as the member for the riding, should support a job in water project."

For his part, Perre insists that his plan could still succeed. But Marcel Thériault, a Montreal oil company as-

trive has dented the rival firm of Coteval. In testimony, with some of Perre's former business associates to seek out potential water sales to Arab countries. Thériault argued that Sept-Îles is too far from the market to make water sales economically feasible. He said that he is looking for Western European water sources that would be much closer to the Middle East. But also, if any, are many months away. Said Thériault: "The first task is to convince the Arabs that the concept is sound."

Meanwhile, Canadians in other parts of the country also have examined the possibilities of exporting tanker loads of Canadian water. In British Columbia—where at least one private promoter has plans to export fresh water—Premier William Bennett's government in March approved a grant bid for bulk exports of water, an action that amounts to approval in principle for water exports.

Before long, federal approval may also be necessary. Even some proposals to channel Canadian water overflowed to dry areas of the United States were proposed 20 years ago. Ottawa's policy has been that there should be no water exports that a federal government inquiry is currently reviewing the policy and it is expected to produce recommendations in August. Because tanker exports would involve much smaller quantities of water than overland diversions, noted Frank Grout, research director for the inquiry. "We're going to look at it differently," he said. "We're going to see if there are any other options. We're going to see if there are any other options. We're going to see if there are any other options." —Brenda Macdonald, "Waterways have found that Canadians are still overwhelmingly opposed to exporting our water," —Brenda Macdonald in Montreal, with Philip Mullins in Ottawa.

A powerful mandarin departs

By Terry Harrington

For the past 35 years in Ottawa a lean, dark man with a goldfisher's head and manner operated off-stage as a key actor in the design and enforcement of policies affecting everything from the daily work of living to federal-provincial relations. After serving senior cabinet ministers in both Liberal and Conservative governments, there was little left to conquer in the double mandarin's career but the top job in the Ottawa bureaucracy—the combined office of clerk of the Privy Council and cabinet secretary. But in evidence of a predicted summer shuffle of senior bureaucrats, Marshall A. (Mac) Cohen informed Prime Minister Brian Mulroney last week that he was leaving government.

Cohen, 56, had been expected to leave when Mulroney's Conservatives came to power last fall, vowing to shake up a civil service accustomed to Liberal government. Instead, Mulroney asked Cohen to stay on as deputy minister of finance. Cohen, who had joined that department in 1970 as a tax policy adviser and then moved upward in the finance, energy and federal-provincial fields, played a key role in drawing up Finance Minister Michael Wilson's May 30 budget. And when Mulroney announced last week that Cohen was stepping down, some observers speculated that it was because of the widespread criticism of several of the budget measures. But Cohen insisted that he had informed the Prime Minister of his plans on budget day, and added that he was "not being pushed at all—I was going to stay."

In fact, Cohen said, the reason for the timing was that his five children wanted to tell their friends before the end of the school year that there would be thus far farewell parties. Cohen, who is expected to move back to Toronto where he got his start as a tax lawyer and take a position in the private sector, said that "there were no policy disagreements." He added, "I am not leaving because the budget was not tough enough or the budget was too tough." For his part, Mulroney declared that Cohen had served "with particular commitment, loyalty and dedication."

In the course of his career Cohen carried out interventionist policies such as the controversial 1984 National Energy Program under Pierre Trudeau's Liberalism and then helped dismantle them after the Tories came to power. Here in New Jersey, where his father was a men's clothing designer, Cohen graduated from Toronto's Osgoode Hall law school in 1963. By 1970 he was a success-

ful tax lawyer with the Toronto law firm of Goodman and Carr when he was recruited to help institute then-finance minister K. J. Roan's controversial overhaul of the tax system—including the institution of a capital gains tax that was largely dismantled in the budget last month.

Cohen, who is married to grocery heiress Judith Lock, served 6½ years as an assistant deputy minister in the finance department and he played a pivotal role in the mid-1980s



Cohen creating policies for the Liberals and dismantling them for the Tories

regulating politically difficult oil pricing and tax agreements with Alberta. In 1978 Cohen became deputy minister of energy, mines and resources and—after some months as trade and industry director under Prime Minister Joe Clark's 1979 Conservative administration—re-turned to the energy department in 1980 in time to help shape the National Energy Program. Then, after the 1983 Liberal budget, attempted a wide-ranging but unsuccessful reform of the tax system.

Trudeau moved Cohen from Finance Minister Jean Laporte into the Finance portfolio in 1982. Cohen followed as deputy finance minister as Laporte's reputation, and he is credited with re-establishing the department's power.

When Mulroney's Conservatives came to power, Cohen was campaigning for office last year, he staged a men's clothing designer, Cohen graduated from Toronto's Osgoode Hall law school in 1963. By 1970 he was a success-

ful tax lawyer with the Toronto law firm of Goodman and Carr when he was recruited to help institute then-finance minister K. J. Roan's controversial overhaul of the tax system—including the institution of a capital gains tax that was largely dismantled in the budget last month.

Cohen, who is married to grocery heiress Judith Lock, served 6½ years as an assistant deputy minister in the finance department and he played a pivotal role in the mid-1980s



Cohen creating policies for the Liberals and dismantling them for the Tories

regulating politically difficult oil pricing and tax agreements with Alberta. In 1978 Cohen became deputy minister of energy, mines and resources and—after some months as trade and industry director under Prime Minister Joe Clark's 1979 Conservative administration—re-turned to the energy department in 1980 in time to help shape the National Energy Program. Then, after the 1983 Liberal budget, attempted a wide-ranging but unsuccessful reform of the tax system.

Trudeau moved Cohen from Finance Minister Jean Laporte into the Finance portfolio in 1982. Cohen followed as deputy finance minister as Laporte's reputation, and he is credited with re-establishing the department's power.

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Canadians at the arms bazaar

By Mari McDonald

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Shopping in Washington for electronic weaponry, a bigger slice of the military pie

the crossed Canadian and U.S. flags suggested that certain exhibitors hoped they had special news. Indeed, the leading electronics firm from Canada displaying their wares at the world's largest military electronics bazaar last week eagerly explored just how special their status would be when it came to making deals.

The outlook was not immediately encouraging. For Canadian contractors with an eye on a bigger slice of the \$294-billion-a-year U.S. military pie, the show was the first test of whether closer defence co-operation planned by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan in Quebec City in March could pay off. But as a joint government task force on broadened Canadian access to the U.S. defence market also met in Washington last week, most exhibitors agreed that so far, these promises had failed to produce concrete results. In fact, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger recently had to intervene personally to convince one of his military pro-

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generates \$225 of imports from the United States, because Canadian firms often are forced to use American parts to fulfil their contracts.

When Foundation Instruments Inc., a small Ottawa-based fibre optics firm, won a \$200,000 contract to help build the U.S. coast-to-coast radar system being installed in Moscow, Mr. Ayres spent 10 of its own sales dollars on U.S. components. Said Foundation's vice-president Robert Parlow: "It's a given." But critics complain that gone has left Canada without its own industrial defence base—a permanent subcontractor dependent on Americans who, And defence experts argue that Star Wars research would only accelerate that trend. However, Ayres noted that if Ottawa decided not to participate in Star Wars at all, the White House could then subtly retaliate against the rest of Canada's arms industry, leaving it—as some industry leaders fear—increasingly in a technological backwater.

That thought haunts Canadian defence contractors who suspect that the Mulroney government, rather than accuse Canadians who oppose involvement in Star Wars, could compensate by cutting off direct government funding of Star Wars research, leaving private industry free to pursue contracts.

But some contractors fear that without government backing, little would remain of what is winning a share of Star Wars contracts. Said Messia Staffin, a marketing manager of PerkinElmer, "In defence areas, if you don't bid you just get switched off the list. That's what would happen to Canada as a country."

Other defence experts insist that while officially refusing to accept the Star Wars initiative, Ottawa could still discreetly fund a wide range of related space and communications contracts likely to provide steady work. Toronto's Spar Aerospace already has a government contract to research space-based radar that could fit into a Star Wars scenario. But the company has barred all discussion of Star Wars, indicated by a heading in 1983 in the Toronto edition of Little's Systems Canada Ltd.—manufacturer of the guidance system for cruise missiles—Canadian industrial co-operation with the Pentagon is an issue that can prove to be intensely explosive. □

Ontario's slow shift of power

By Ross Laver

At least five months ago Frank Miller won the leadership of Ontario's ruling Conservatives—and the premiership—as the elected representative of his party's right wing. But last week Miller, 58, renounced many of his most cherished political beliefs in a last-ditch—and, most observers agreed, ultimately futile—effort to forestall his government's defeat at the hands of a Liberal-New Democratic Party alliance. In a three-hour speech that would have been unthinkable before the May 8 provincial election, which reduced the once unshakable Tories to minority status, Miller promised a wide array of reforms, including tougher rent controls and fewer pay laws for women in the public sector. As Tory MP Bruce McCaffrey later admitted: "The speech does not mean a thing, really. It is too much, too late."

Opposition spokesmen were even more scathing about the Tories' sudden change of heart. NDP Leader Bob Rae, whose party is formally committed to supporting a Liberal government, noted sarcastically that the Tory throne speech contained resources that his party has advocated for years. Said Rae: "It



Peterson: "a deathbed repentance"

certainly shows that the Tories have got a good sense of humor." For his part, Liberal leader David Peterson described the document as cynical and incoherent and said it demonstrated why the Tories must be thrown out of office. Said Peterson: "They have executed a deathbed repentance here." The Liberal leader said he expected Miller's government to fall as late as June 18, after the minimum eight days of debate required by legislative rules. The Liberals held 44 seats and the NDP 20, for a combined 73 votes against 52 Tories in the 125-seat House. Said Peterson, with the air of a man onto a sure thing: "If I were a betting man I would say the Conservatives would lose the confidence of the House on that date."

But even when that happens, there is no guarantee that Peterson will be invited to form a new government. Indeed, Miller himself has vowed to ask for another election if the Tory throne speech is defeated on a non-confidence motion. That would place 1st-Gov John Black Aird, 60, in the awkward position of having to decide whether to comply with Miller's request to dissolve the legislature or to reject it and call upon the Liberals to take power.

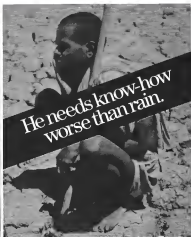
Aird, a former Liberal minister and sometime fiscal adviser for the federal party, has refused to indicate which way he is leaning, beyond saying that he has

asked Toronto lawyer and constitutional expert J.J. Roebuck for advice. Roebuck, too, declined to comment last week. But two other authorities—former premier Rogers Pease and Peter Russell, a University of Toronto political scientist—said they would be surprised if Aird did not offer Peterson the chance to form a government. Said Russell: "Any prudent and wise man who understands our system of government would not dissolve the legislature when there is clearly another party that is willing and able to take over. In fact, it would be deeply improper for the premier to ask Aird for a new election 7-10 days later, and Aird will not likely be around to preside over affairs for long. Last week he declined Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's request to resign in office until the end of the year, saying that he wanted to step down when his five-year term expires on Sept. 30."

At the same time, many Tories believe that it would be foolhardy for Miller to defy the political winds by asking for an immediate election. One reason: a poll taken late last month by Goldfrid Consultants for The Toronto Star showed that voters preferred Peterson over Miller as premier by 61 per cent to 39 per cent. For his part, Education Minister Larry Grossman, whom Miller narrowly defeated for the party leadership last January, predicted that the premier would seek to have an "ordinary transition" of power to the Liberals, rather than call for another election.

Ironically, to bring down the Tories the Liberals and the New Democrats must vote against a legislative agenda that is remarkably similar to the reforms enacted by the Tories only two weeks ago. But unlike their opponents, the Tories did not pledge to introduce equal pay for work of equal value in the private sector, a policy strongly favored by feminist groups and labor unions. Nor did they promise to prohibit doctors from billing patients more for medical services than is covered by the province's health insurance plan. Still, while Peterson introduced a motion of non-confidence last Friday he declared that the Throne Speech "should have been delivered years ago."

Privately, some Conservative MPs feared that last week's throne speech would commit them in opposition to many of the same policies as the Liberals and the NDP. But Miller seemed unconcerned by that prospect. He jokingly told reporters in Toronto that politicians "have long shown a Boudier-like ability" in swiftness of policy that seem to constrain them. But as time ran out for Miller, it appeared all but certain that he would be political sleight-of-hand could serve to prolong Ontario's 18 years of uninterrupted Tory rule. □



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Anti-apartheid demonstrators cheering their victory in Washington, a rebuke for the White House and a victory for Democrats.

WORLD

Closing the ring on Pretoria

By Marci McDonald

President Steve Wender volunteered for arrest during the demonstration, then he wrote a sag about it called *Apartment in Whom, Whom, Whom*. Cartoonist Garry Trudeau carried the name into the plot line of his syndicated *Douglass* comic strip. And at campuses across the United States students have staged sit-ins to protest investments by their colleges in companies doing business with South Africa. Indeed, disinvestment against the Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" policy with South Africa during the past six months have produced an almost reversal in Congress over economic sanctions against the racially segregated nation of 46 million whites and 22 million blacks.

Last week the House of Representatives and the Senate foreign relations committees overwhelmingly passed two separate bills endorsing tough economic measures against South Africa. The aim is to exert pressure against the country's apartheid policies. The measure made it virtually certain that President Ronald Reagan will be forced into imposing Washington's first sanctions against South Africa as early as next

fall. The restrictions represent a rebuke to the Republican administration and a major victory for Democrats, who had similar measures defeated in the Senate last year. Sen. Phil Gramm (Texas Democrat) William Gray, a black, and one of the House bill's sponsors. "It is time for us as a nation to put our beliefs into action. We stand with the victims or do we stand with the aggressor?"

Financial experts insist that over the longer House bill—which would ban new loans to and investment in South Africa, stop the sale of computers and parts to the government and halt the exportation of gold—long-term gains will have mainly psychological rather than economic effect. It stops short of requiring the withdrawal of the estimated \$15 billion worth of total American direct and indirect investments and loans in South Africa that many protesters have demanded. Last year American banks had \$93 billion in loans outstanding to the Pretoria government alone and \$46 billion to the private

sector. An estimated 300 American companies, including General Motors, Ford and Exxon, do business with South Africa, holding assets there valued at \$2.5 billion.

In South Africa, where black protesting continued last week, Finance Minister Pieter de Waard and European banks would surely move into the vacuum left by the proposed withdrawal of U.S. capital.

But he added that the enactment of the measures by South Africa's largest trading partner would be "a grave mistake." And Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, declared that South African companies may retaliate by withdrawing from the United States such vital strategic minerals as platinum and vanadium.

Even among the country's blacks, the reaction was divided and carefully planned—in part because support for disinvestment is considered treason under South African law. Some leaders, like the Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said that blacks would suffer the

South, retaliation



Raymond Parsons

worst effects in a country with 12.5 percent inflation and three million unemployed. But the nation's leading black daily, the *Star*, was philosophical. "There is no doubt that South Africans are going to suffer," the paper said. "But we think blacks will suffer with a certain amount of grace, for all the hardships will be made with the ultimate aim of freeing their children."

Outside the South African Embassy in Washington, where the nationwide protests began on Nov. 11, demonstrations cheered the victory but vowed to continue daily activities in arrests—Washington today heard demonstrations near embassies—and Reagan signs a sanctions bill. A compromise between the House and Senate committee bills is expected to emerge in the Senate, where even conservative Republicans have repudiated the administration's policy of quasi-diplomacy. On the foreign relations committee only one senator opposed the bill: North Carolina's arch-conservative Jesse Helms, who voted in absentia. In the 295-to-127 House vote, 56 Republicans broke ranks with the party.

In a long lobbying effort, Secretary of State George Shultz argued that sanctions would isolate South Africa, encouraging repressive tendencies and reducing Washington's leverage for change. He also noted that Pretoria had recently introduced reforms, including a decision to strike down the law against interracial marriage. But the disinvestment movement has been effective in mobilizing opinion in favor of sanctions.

The protests, which have resulted in more than 1,000 voluntary arrests, helped persuade 139 American companies doing business with South Africa to issue a call last December for more progress to end apartheid. As well, 30 universities have agreed to disinvest endowments, including reducing endowments in firms doing business with South Africa. Six states and 26 municipal governments have barred their pension funds from indirect investment in South Africa. In Canada, despite sporadic protests, federal credit insurance remains available for export sales to South Africa and private investment and trade is unrestricted by law.

Since Christmas the U.S. business community has been resigned to some form of sanction. Now the main battle is over what form they will take. Even the strongest proponents of the measure admit that the costs may ease hardship for both South Africans and Americans. Still, they argue that sanctions are the best available means of ending the apartheid and diminishing the racial violence in South Africa. Sen. Michigan Representative Howard E. Wolpe: "This is the only way to avert some of the bloodshed we see down the road."

THE UNITED STATES

Testing a nuclear pact

During his presidential election campaign in 1980 Ronald Reagan described the 1979 arms agreement with the Soviet Union as "Yankee Fiasco." But as president he has honored an informal agreement with the Soviets to accept the terms of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which was signed on June 18, 1979—seven years after its birth—although it was never formally ratified by the United States. Then, last week a Senate debate erupted in Washington over the future of the accord, dividing Reagan's cabinet and creating a rift among U.S. allies.

The debate began at a meeting of Reagan's National Security Council on June 3. Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger argued that Moscow had

arms-control process and remove the last barrier to an all-out arms race. One day earlier the U.S. Senate sent a similar signal to the White House when it voted 90 to 5 for compliance. The alternative, said Massachusetts Democrat Edward Kennedy, would be "dangerous, even reckless."

The administration's most immediate problem was how to honor the treaty but still proceed with sea trials for a new 24-missile Trident submarine, the Alaska, in the fall. The deployment of the submarine will take the United States over the treaty limit of 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles. To meet the treaty, Soviet Union Washington must demand one Poseidon submarine, which carries 16 missiles. But some officials have sug-



Trident submarine at sea: a fence debate over an arms agreement

consistently breached the treaty to restrict the deployment of nuclear missiles and he said that Reagan should announce that Washington would no longer comply with its terms. Secretary of State George Shultz countered that such an announcement would give the Soviets a powerful propaganda tool at the current arms control talks in Geneva. Although the agreement officially expires this year, it could be extended, as SALT I was when it expired in 1977. Reagan deferred a decision until NATO officials had a chance to discuss the issue. That message was delivered last week aside by the treaty.

At a two-day conference in the Portuguese resort town of Estoril, NATO foreign ministers told Shultz that abandonment of SALT I would damage the

agreed that the navy simply honor the spirit of the accord, rather than the letter written out of active service.

Arms-control advocates say that deploying the Trident would lead eventually to the collapse of restraint. But hard-line owners that the Soviets have already undermined controls. Sen. Richard Perle: "These are actual violations, not ambiguities, and they are part of a Soviet strategy of erosion." For their part, most independent strategists say simply that neither side has lived up to the treaty. Declared William Arkin of the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies: "The Soviet Union is like an American driver. It doesn't go 55 miles per hour, but it doesn't go 100 either."

—IAN ADAMS in Washington



Handcuffed Michael Walker being led off navy plane: 'all in the family' spy ring

A spreading case of treachery

The American defense establishment has long assumed that the U.S. fleet of 36 nuclear submarines, equipped with some 5,000 warheads, can prove the oceans inviolable to enemy detection. As a result, strategic planners have argued that even if the Soviet Union were to launch a first strike that destroyed all American land-based missiles, U.S. submarines would survive to ensure a nuclear response. But last week, reeling from what experts called the navy's most damaging spy scandal, the U.S. defense community was forced to re-examine that assumption. An retired warrant officer, John Walker Jr., 47, and his teenage son, Thomas Michael Walker, 22, pleaded not guilty in a Baltimore courtroom to charges of conspiring to sell U.S. Navy secrets to the Soviet Union. U.S. agents began suspecting the extent to the nation's security of their alleged betrayal.

Other suspected members of the spy ring: John Walker's 50-year-old brother, Arthur, a former spy lieutenant-commander; and Jerry Whitworth, 45, a retired senior chief radioman and a friend of John Walker. FBI agents also investigated Walker's half-brother, Gary, who may have been a fifth—unwilling—collaborator, and hinted that more arrests were pending. Among the secrets that may have been compromised: how the submarine fleet hides from and detects Soviet submarines. Said former Central Intelligence Agency director Admiral Stansfield Turner in an interview with *Maclean's*: "A absolutely vital intel-

ligence may have been involved."

According to John Walker's former wife, who first alerted the FBI, his motive was money. Divorced in 1978, Barbara Crowley Walker said last week that John Walker began working for the Soviets in the late 1960s to prop up a restaurant business in South Carolina that failed anyway, costing more than \$100,000 for his services. Crowley Walker added that Walker, often drunk, would boast of his spying to her. She consulted a former-seller friend, Shalal Woy, who read her torn cards and advised caution. But unaware of her son's involvement, Crowley Walker gave in to her conscience. "If I had known Michael was part of the thing," she said last week, "I never could have brought myself to do it."

Some officials minimizing the impact of the disclosures believe that the Soviets may now have the plans for the American Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS), used to track enemy ships. That would require costly changes to codes and acoustics sites. Said retired rear admiral Gene LaRocca, director of the Washington Center for Defense Information: "You can hardly overestimate the potential damage." Meanwhile, Pentagon officials began a major overhaul of U.S. security procedures but the task of reviewing clearances for more than five million government employees would be monumental. And any new measures will not reverse the damage already caused by the Walker family.

—WILLIAM LUTHERY in Washington

GREECE

Papandreou's new mandate

Since becoming Greece's first Socialist prime minister in 1981, Andreas Papandreou has often accused other Western leaders with his anti-American rhetoric. But in Greece, where past involvement in domestic politics by Western powers is bitterly remembered, Papandreou's defiance evoked a patriotic cheer. And last week, after a fiercely fought election campaign, the 65-year-old former U.S. officer rode a wave of nationalism to a second four-year term. His Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) captured 162 seats at the 300-member parliament, beating back a strong challenge from the conservative New Democracy Party. Declared the victorious Papandreou, as cheering supporters filled the streets: "This is a great defeat for the forces of reaction, both foreign and domestic."

The rise of the Socialist victory surprised political analysts, who had forecast a minority government. PASOK captured 45 per cent of the popular vote compared with 41 per cent for New Democracy, 10 per cent for the pro-Moscow Communist Party and two per cent for the more moderate Eurocommunists. New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis—whose party actually gained 10 seats for a total of 125—blamed his defeat on PASOK "dirty tactics." But experts said Papandreou had picked up support from the Communists when he decided in March to replace conservative president Constantine Constantakis with a left-leaning judge, Christos Sartzetakis. Others commented voters were alarmed by the prospect of a return to right-wing rule, which has dominated modern Greek politics. According to pollster Panagiotis Dimitrakis, Greece "would rather vote for a devil than an evil neighbor."

After the swearing-in of a streamlined 13-member cabinet, Papandreou vowed to stabilize Greece's ailing economy during his second term. He also reaffirmed his long-standing goal of removing U.S. military bases from Greek soil—but declined to name a firm date. Indeed, Papandreou's rhetoric is often more inflammatory than his actions. The Greek leader came to office seeking to withdraw from NATO and the European Community. Instead, he has remained an ardent member of both, though up his card was not necessarily greeting about his next move.

—MARVON GALE, with Susan Spencer in Athens

Thanks For The Memories.

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*All my love!
C.W.*

Hunting the 'Angel of Death'

At various times since 1948 investigators have claimed that he was practicing medicine in Uruguay, working as a bookkeeper in Paraguay or even living in Canada. Still, Nazi Germany's most wanted war criminal, Dr. Josef Mengele, has evaded capture successfully despite extensive manhunt and large sums offered as rewards for his apprehension. Then, last week Brazilian investigators in Embu, a picturesque town 30 km. southwest of São Paulo, made a stunning decision. Acting on new research, they ordered the open-

examine the evidence, including the testimony of two São Paulo residents who claimed to have billeted Mengele from 1977 until his death by drowning, when he was 49. Even Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal said on the weekend that he was convinced that there was a "good chance" that the remains were those of Mengele.

Through four decades, since the defeat of Nazi Germany in the Second World War, the international pursuit of Mengele has produced only frustration. The handsome doctor with the gap-tooth

American sources have risen to a total of \$2.5 million.

The investigation that led to last week's identification in Embu began in Buenos Aires on May 21 when police discovered letters to a former employee of a prosperous farm equipment factory owned by Mengele's family. According to Frankfurt since prosecutor Hans-Eberhard Klein, the employee, Hans Schellinger, had been overheard by a university professor claiming that he had expended financial help for Mengele. Police conducted a seven-hour search of Schellinger's home in Göttingen, 130 km. northwest of Munich. Letters found in his wife's wastebasket indicated that Mengele had lived with an Austrian couple in Embu under the name of Wolfgang



Exhumed remains of the gossamer in Embu, Brazil, evidence that Mengele may have died in a 1979 swimming accident

ing of a weed-covered grave to decide whether the remains of a man buried in 1978 as Wolfgang Gerdorf actually had been Mengele, known among survivors of his Holocaust atrocities as the 'Angel of Death'. Federal police chief Romão Tuma, who led the investigation, declared confidently that he was "90-percent certain" that he had found the notorious Mengele.

As Brazilian and West German officials watched, two grandjurers shuffled through the red clay of the hillside Cemetery of the Royal for an hour. Then, breaking open the rotting wooden lid of a coffin, they began handing bones and shards of clothing to a local coroner who placed them in a white surgical bag for analysis by forensic scientists. Investigators from the United States, Israel and West Germany flew to Brazil to

snatch—and a pouch for feeding children—chocolate treats before sending them to their deaths in a gas chamber—stealth seemed of ordering the marriage of 400,000 Jews and other victims of the Nazi master-race philosophy at Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. After Allied forces overran Germany in 1945, Mengele managed to escape the occupation forces, and with the help of false papers he fled to Buenos Aires via Rome. He secretly eluded capture in Argentina in 1960 when he fled through a back window of a building, just 30 minutes before French agents arrived. Most experts say that he then settled in Paraguay, where he blended in with that country's large German immigrant population. In recent years demands for information leading to his capture from Israeli and

German from 1977 until his suspected drowning at a nearby beach in 1979.

The couple, Wolfgang and Leopoldine Ewert, told police last week that Mengele arrived in Brazil in 1960 and lived on the farm of a Hungarian immigrant, Gern Stamer, working as a gardener and handyman. In 1977, they said, Stamer asked Mengele to leave because he was no longer able to tolerate his overbearing personality. Mengele was then introduced to the Bensuris by the real Wolfgang Gerdorf, who simply called him Pedro. "Wolfgang said the man was in need of human contact," Wolfgang Bensuri told reporters.

After the real Gerdorf returned to Austria in 1975, Mengele assumed his identity. West German officials have confirmed that the real Gerdorf, an impoverished salesman, died in Austria

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Genover de Mello (center), Chief Tuma and the Rossetti (right) forensic tests

In 1978 under suspicious circumstances. In 1977, the Rossetti said, they let Mengele move into a suburban home they owned in São Paulo. After he had gained their confidence, Mengele had confided his real identity to them and they said that they kept silent for fear of retribution from other former Nazis living in South America. They said that Mengele seldom mentioned the war, explaining that he had done as many men as many concentration camp inmates from dying of infectious diseases. He acknowledged that since the war, he had lived in fear of vengeful Jews.

The Rossetti testimony gained further credence last last week when police discovered a picture of Mengele's son, Rolf, in the Rossetti home. Rolf appar-

ently visited Brazil in 1977 and in 1979, the second time to collect his dead father's personal effects: war medals, manuscripts and a watch. So far, the Mengele family has refused to co-operate with West German investigators.

Some Nazi-hunters doubted the authenticity of the latest discovery and they said that the newborn grave and the remains could be an elaborate hoax designed to protect Mengele. Indeed, officials of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles said that Mengele had been seen alive in Paraguay as recently as last September. And some analysts say that friends of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner may have invented the story to deflect criticism from the 35-year-old dictator.

The house where Mengele is said to have lived; switched identities



Reports that Mengele has lived in Paraguay for more than two decades and the intensifying manhunt have clearly embarrassed Stroessner, who is anxious to encourage investment in his nation's stagnant economy by West European nations. And last week Paraguayan officials announced that Stroessner had postponed a planned visit in July to West Germany.

Wiesenthal himself, who initially was skeptical, said that he changed his mind when he learned that an employee of the Mengele family business at Gonzalez had been involved in the investigation. "This man (Sollmeier) was the liaison between the Mengele family and Mengele himself," Wiesenthal said.

Meanwhile, Brazilian scientists said that even sophisticated tests on the co-boned remains may not solve the mystery. "A forensic examination does not give the name of a person," declared coroner José Antônio de Mello. West German officials have expressed dismay at what they called the sloppy manner in which Brazilian officials exhumed the corpse at Itaipu. At the same time, investigators have still not explained some inconsistencies in the new evidence. For one thing, it is unclear how Mengele, who would have been 64 at the time of his death, could change identities with the real Wolfgang Gerhard, who was about 10 years younger. For another, it was puzzling that the Mengele family, which has been pursued by investigators for years, did not report Mengele's death immediately. Acknowledged Wiesenthal. "His family has had big trouble. It would be a salvation for them."

Mengele's surviving victims seem certain to have mixed reactions if the body proves to be him. On the one hand, they can derive satisfaction from the fact that he is no longer living and that further pursuit is unnecessary. On the other, they have been deprived of the chance to see him stand trial for his twisted experiments in search of racial purity at the Aschovitz death camp. "One of those survivors, Eva Kri, said, 'What of us are carrying chemicals and gases within our bodies and we would like to find out what effects are on us and on coming generations.'"

Last February, during a three-day mock trial in Israel, Mengele's vestiges mounted status of how the so-called Angel of Death performed horror-filled experiments on them. In one, he fed a mother to feed her newborn infant because he wanted to watch it die of starvation. As the child withered, the mother decided to end its misery and killed it. That was probably a more humane death than those of most of Mengele's victims.

—JAMES MCGILL, with Richard Rouse in Brazil.

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NISSAN
MAKING MOTION

Stripping down a welfare state

During her six years in power British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has rarely been deterred from action by protests from either church-based institutions or vested interests. Like Conservative government has turned the country's militant trade union movement and scaled down state ownership, selling off once mighty corporations such as the communications giant British Telecom. Last week it went even further, announcing an overhaul of Britain's welfare system—arguably the largest since now of all. Tackling a three-volume Green Paper for public discussion, Social Services Secretary Norman Fowler proposed sweeping changes in the nation's \$150-billion social security system. The welfare state, Fowler declared, is too big and too complicated, "a Leviathan with almost a life of its own."

The proposals provided an immediate protest from pressure groups representing the jobless, the unemployed and homeless families—as well as critics in the Commons. Said opposition Labour Party Leader Neil Kinnock: "The proposals represent a cheap and nasty strategy from a cheating and nasty government."



Fowler: 'A Leviathan with a life of its own'

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Still, the government plan was less drastic than many opponents had expected. At a series of heated cabinet meetings, Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson had argued forcefully for immediate abolition of the earnings-based state pension scheme, a wage-related counterpart of Canada's Old Age Security system. Privately, some ministers had said that unemployment benefits, now paid for one year, would be cut off after six months. But Fowler held out for his less radical blueprint, the result of 18 months of studies, winning support from colleagues who said that wholesale changes would accelerate the already sharp drop in the opinion polls.

Still, even Fowler's plan, although only a first step toward setting legislation policy, represented a potential shock. Over 45 years, it said, the government would phase out wage-related state pensions in favor of private pension plans. It would also reduce rent and municipal tax subsidies paid to some million people and dismantle a complex system of social benefits on which roughly one of every three Britons now depends. In its place, Fowler offered income support that would make it more profitable to work than to receive welfare.

In total, opponents say, the changes could reduce subsidies by as much as \$1.7 billion a year. Evoked Labour's social security critic, Michael Mawhood: "This government has tackled unemployment and is now gratuitously twisting the knife in its victims." In the Commons Fowler argued that "it would be an abdication of responsibility to hand down obligations to our children which they cannot fulfil." Social security costs, currently 30 per cent of the total budget, had risen five times faster than prices in the past 40 years, he said. Thatcher's proposed reform of the welfare system, the continuation of her second term, would eventually create victims. Critics cited the absence of savings or cost estimates, which Fowler said could not be calculated before the government presented detailed proposals later this year. But Mawhood claimed the government feared the possible effects on an "increasingly hostile public."

Indeed, the Thatcher government is facing an acute midlife crisis of confidence since its re-election in 1989. Opinion polls show a sharp decline in support both for the prime minister, whose 50-per-cent popularity rating in her lowest in three years, and her policies. Until last week rising unemployment, now at 13.2 million, was the principal cause of disaffection. Thatcher's latest assault on the hallowed sanctities of the welfare state is likely to prove equally controversial.

—DART NORTH in London



Macintosh and users of its network system. From left to right: Stephen Howard, David Town, a Macintosh, Jack Macintosh, Ben Wells, Stephen Howard, David Town, a Macintosh. (Photo: Apple Computer)

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PEOPLE

Quebec singer **Vincenzo Bellucci**, 38, began her career in the early 1970s when it was necessary in her province to record French versions of English-language hits. Said Bellucci: "When you had enough singles, you put them all together and made an album." Her few appearances outside Quebec include great performances in this year's *Geste* and *Jazz Awards* shows, but she says she changed her image in 1981 and developed her own pop-rock style. Her new album, *Cover Girl*, contains 10 original songs, and the title song is a number 1 hit in Quebec. To break into the English market in Canada, Bellucci says she will record the title song in English. Declared Bellucci: "Some road to stardom might consider my music, but if it is French they will not play it." She plans to tour Quebec this summer and then fall she will go to Prince to promote *Cover Girl's* Bangor release. But now, she says, she wants to get her English record out "as soon as possible—I want to see the reaction from the rest of Canada."

Regal-waltzers were on full alert last week as **Prince Philip** dispensed gold-level Dukes of Edinburgh's Awards to 200 young Canadian achievers. Patron of the program since he was knighted in 1986, the prince, who will be 64 on June 10, made a special presentation to 70 Girl Guides in Ottawa to honor the Order's 75th anniversary, then flew to Toronto, where he made a second presentation to the rest of the achievers. His trip looked the pomp of a royal visit, but not the pretense. Guided by a six-page itinerary which included

Prince Philip: a right-headed ruler



Bellucci: breaking into the English market in Canada

two lunches, three dinners, several autographs and 27 opportunities for photographers to catch him along the way, Prince Philip was efficient, but he still managed to make a mistake. Forgetting protocol for a moment at Government House in Ottawa, he offered an award with his left hand and held out his right for a shake—whose obligation dictates the opposite. The mistake, the prince declared, occurred because "it is a little different from the first time I was in this room, when we had a square dance in here."

Canadian historian and economist **Isaac Spivak**, 77, whose husband, **Graham**, founded the Canadian Broadcasting League in 1938 with entrepreneur **Alan Plaxton**, is retiring the lobby organization which has been dormant since her husband's death in 1983. Created to influence public opinion and government policy, the league was unsuccessful in the 1990s and 1940s that Spivak earned the title of Ph-

ther of the cent. Now, said his wife, "Graham is the hero and the cent led many people to say how badly we needed to carry on Graham's work." The Ottawa-based league's coordinator, **Rene Pothier**, is organizing a nationally representative board of directors, and former vice president **Al Johnson** has agreed to be league president. Said Spivak: "We are at a critical point in Canada's development," and she added that the league would "complement, not compete with" other groups concerned about the state of public broadcasting in Canada. Declared Spivak: "It is of the utmost importance to strengthen everything Canadian."

When **Carole-Anne Joseph Skowrocyk**, 60, won a Governor General's Award for English-language fiction last week for his semi-autobiographical novel, *The Ecstasy of Thomas Soule*, the Toronto writer, whose 11th novel is scheduled for publication in English translation next spring, said he was impressed—especially by the \$5,000 cheque. Acknowledging that it is "totally impossible" for a writer to make a living in Canada, Skowrocyk added: "Prestige is nice—but money is better. It is not greed. For a writer my age, time is precious. With money, you are able to buy time."

Other winners of the cash and the glory: Montreal-born **Jacques Brunet** for *Agente*, Nelson, B.C., poet **Pedro** *Almeida* for her collection *Colonial Navigation*; Toronto dramatist **Judith Thompson** for her second play, *White Birch Day*; Ottawa journalist **Sandra Gwyn** for her first book, *The Prairie Capital*, Montreal poet **Michael Brossard** for *Double Exposure*; Montreal-born **Rene-Olivier Deshaies** for his play *Mr. Allman* presented in *Belmont*; and **Jean Humeau** and **Micelle Gagnon** of Quebec City, for *Le Killy Shale*. *Maitresse du catholicisme québécois*.

—EDITED BY BETTE LADROUVER

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BUSINESS WATCH

The new corporate champions

By Peter C. Newman

Robert Bourassa's electoral victory last week—and the endorsement of the Quebec government that it heralds—was the political expression of a highly significant economic trend sweeping the province.

With little ostentatious recognition, over the past decade Quebec has spawned a breed of new ruling class: the technocrat-ideologists who manned the infrastructure of every administration between Jean Lesage and René Lévesque have been replaced by internationally minded, business-like-oriented businessmen. Economic reality has been set over moralistic adventures.

The cultural consequences of this new wave have yet to be analyzed, but it seems to represent the final repudiation of the agrarian, church-based view of French Canada and the full-scale emergence of an urban-industrial society ready and eager to compete within the North American environment and beyond.

The most dramatic manifestation of this transformation is that fully 60 per cent of Canadian university students taking business courses are Quebecers, overall enrolment in the province's six major faculties of business administration is an incredible 30,000 full- and part-time students.

Just how dramatic a turnaround that represents shows up in statistics—as recently as 1970 Quebec had fewer than 600 MBA graduates. A great wave of business graduates is about to hit the corporate barrens.

The University of Sherbrooke and Laval University in Quebec City were the first French-language institutions to start MBA programs in the mid-1960s (McGill launched its faculty in 1963, but it is at the École des Hautes Études Commerciales that the program has really blossomed). At the moment, this dynamic faculty, which is affiliated with the University of Montreal, has an enrolment of 6,000 students—all studying various phases of business. Significantly, 33% of them are women.

The École des Hautes Études Commerciales was founded in 1967 as an independent school and was the first to teach economics in what was then a non-destination business curriculum. It reported directly to the provincial premier's office, and was treated as a department of government. Despite the bureaucratic hindrances, it performed a similarly enlightening function in its

own field as the pioneering Georgetown Lesage did in the social sciences. At the time, the main function of most colleges was to identify progressive candidates for the church, while the holy mission of most universities was to tag potential barons.

"Probably the closest example to the kind of university the École des Hautes Études Commerciales has become," I was told by Jean-Marie Toulouse, a senior faculty member, "is the London

case histories into French as well as originating many texts of its own) with old-fashioned lectures used in courses on economics, human behavior and personnel management. The school itself is big business, employing 150 professors on an annual budget of \$61 million. Many of its faculty members do consulting work for major Quebec companies. It has also been a valuable recruiting ground for provincial politicians and their advisers. "Historically, the school has been terribly important in terms of economic orientation and government counselling," says Toulouse. Jacques Parizeau, the former fustian minister, has drifted in and out of the faculty, advising its premiers before taking on the finance portfolio in the Lévesque government. He is now back again as a full-time professor.

Pierre Hoville, the École's dean, is a longtime PQ activist and probably the province's most practical intellectual. "There is still a subgroup of people at the college who are nationalists, but a growing number are federalists," says Toulouse. "The students are much more conservative than they used to be, less inclined to take part in politics of any kind than, say, five years ago. They want to get a job first and may be think about political action a bit later."

The École has first-year accommodations for only 600 students and last year processed 2,400 applications. As the corporate pipeline fills up with these and other MBA graduates from Quebec universities, the upper levels of management are bound to change their complexion. At the moment, many multinational headquarters in Montreal (and there aren't that many left) are still headed by English-speaking chief executive officers. If the trend continues, there will be fewer opportunities for francophones. They will be limited to subsidiaries or smaller companies," says Toulouse. "The next five years are the most important. Everything is now in place for an active presence of francophones at the upper levels of business. That moon has to be sacrificed by the end of this decade, or it will have been just a passing bilingual phenomenon."

There is a new Quebec in the process of being forged by the province's cadres of freshly minted elites that could together build the Canadian economy with the kind of corporate dynamism and personal flair that American entrepreneurs provided in the 1970s.

At least it certainly would be nice to think so.



Toulouse: a dynamic faculty

School of Economics, at least in terms of the intellectual ferment involved." Instruction is in French but the basic assumptions in that students are fully bilingual before they arrive (There is such a demand for bilingual graduates that many get snapped up by Toronto companies).

The École combines the best of the Harvard case method (translating typ-

The electronic supervisor

By Diana Swift

In a growing number of modern offices across Canada, office workers pursue their tasks with a heightened sense of urgency. In the stone-piled rooms computers increase task efficiency at video display terminals. At telephone company switchboard offices in Ontario and

mean the ability to monitor employees electronically is part of a massive attempt by business to improve the way office workers process and record vast amounts of information. According to management consultants, the productivity of office workers has traditionally lagged behind that of industrial workers because there has been less capital invested in office equipment than in manu-

in Toronto, for one, applied computers to routine office work, productivity improved by about five per cent annually, said Maurice Delaney, a company management consultant.

In the process of installing computerized systems, some employers have also adopted the factory assembly line approach to work. Each operation is subdivided into specific elements and every employee performs a single task. While routine operations computerized in that manner can be performed more quickly, the jobs have less variety and entail little responsibility or decision-making. Said a supervisor at a Toronto insurance company: "My system is like a conveyor belt run on a personal computer."

As a result, workers using office computers set up on an assembly line basis often report that they suffer from more physical and stress-related ailments than they did before the introduction of computers. According to studies by academics and labor, the unexpected costs of computerization include higher staff turnover, increased absenteeism and even outright acts of sabotage.

The new generation of office computers also makes it possible for employers to monitor what

their employees are doing every minute they are on the job. Increasingly, labor and human rights advocates are criticizing that kind of precise and detailed surveillance as a gross invasion of privacy. Unions, including the 12,000-member Brotherhood of Health and Airline Clerks, oppose machine monitoring as stressful and demoralizing. They charge that computers are too frequently used to discipline workers who are not keeping up with a predetermined pace. Although there are no national statistics on job monitoring, a survey of 536 clerks to the 1983 convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour found that 30.5 per cent had been subjected to some

form of electronic monitoring.

Air Canada reservation clerks form one group that has consistently opposed computer monitoring. In 1979, the airline introduced a computerized booking system and in 1977 installed electronic monitoring that timed the rate at which employees handled calls. According to the Canadian Air Line Employees' Association (CALEA), which represents the airline's 300 Toronto reservation clerks, the system has meant an average productivity improvement in the Toronto office of four per cent per year.

Opponents of the system say that the reservation clerks feel threatened by computerized performance appraisals and believe they suffer from more stress-related illnesses than do other employees. Cheryl Krymowski, a reservation clerk and a CALEA member, said

in legal. The 1976 Federal Protection of Privacy Act spelled out specific procedures and conditions for legal workplace spying by the public but did not include narrow provisions for workplace surveillance. Employees have the right to avoid being electronically monitored by computer, video camera or tape recorder—see employees for the purpose of monitoring work productivity.

But the lack of protection from audio monitoring in the workplace is slowly being challenged. In 1982 a report titled "In the Chips," published by Federal Labor Canada Task Force on Micro-electronics and Employment, strongly urged that "mass electronic monitoring of work be prohibited as inconsistent with human rights legislation throughout Canada." And David Flaherty, a law and history professor at the University

ing. The 23,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) is an exception. In contract negotiations with the Post Office in 1980, CUPW successfully demanded that management stop using computers to measure the performance of individual employees.

Employees can choose a less threatening approach when installing computerized systems. At Toronto-based Personal Insurance Co. of Canada, which computerized office work in 1979, executive vice-president Ellen Johns was determined to avoid the practice of making clerks responsible for just one repetitive function—such as processing all automobile claims in one city. Instead, he made each clerk responsible for a complete range of services for a group of 2,000 policyholders. As well, clerks are never electronically audited.



A computer-equipped office: increased productivity, job stress and a threat to personal privacy.

Quebec, operators process an average of 700 long-distance calls a day at about 38 seconds per call. And at the headquarters of a major airline in Toronto, reservation agents race to deal with about 150 calls per shift at an average of 144 seconds each. In every case, a master computer silently records the employee's speed, accuracy, output and the time spent away from work stations. "What has happened," said George Larter, president of Toronto Local 30 of the Communications and Electrical Workers of Canada, "is that a machine has become the supervisor."

The burgeoning use of computerized office equipment, which gives manage-

ment technology companies are now righting that imbalance. According to Toronto-based consultants Brian Research Corp., Canadian companies have bought more than 300,000 microcomputers in the past five years and plan to add another 1.1 million by 1990. The total value of the computerized office equipment business—in sales, retail and maintenance—is now an estimated \$5.5 billion and should double within the next five years.

The installation of computerized office machines has resulted in dramatic increases in productivity for many firms, including utilities, banks, retailers and airlines. When Imperial Oil Ltd.

their employees are doing every minute they are on the job. Increasingly, labor and human rights advocates are criticizing that kind of precise and detailed surveillance as a gross invasion of privacy. Unions, including the 12,000-member Brotherhood of Health and Airline Clerks, oppose machine monitoring as stressful and demoralizing. They charge that computers are too frequently used to discipline workers who are not keeping up with a predetermined pace. Although there are no national statistics on job monitoring, a survey of 536 clerks to the 1983 convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour found that 30.5 per cent had been subjected to some



Flaherty, Krymowski (right) urging the public and unions to restrict the legal use of computer monitoring.

many of the Toronto employees are so wound up after work "that they cannot relax without a drink, a smoke or a pill."

In its three-week strike against Air Canada, which ended May 19, CALEA failed to win the demand that the company cease monitoring the reservation clerks. Air Canada did, however, agree to review the problems that the union said were caused by the practice. Still, company spokesmen for both Air Canada and Bell Canada demand that monitoring was used for disciplinary purposes or that it harmed productivity. Said Maurice Jones, director of information for Bell's Ontario region: "Most operators realize that monitoring is a way of improving their skills."

While electronic surveillance may invade the privacy of workers, the practice

of Western Ontario in London, Ont., warned that unless regulated, monitoring could lead to the ever greater invasion of workers' privacy. Flaherty said that there is nothing to prevent management from going as far as to install a system of electronically coded plastic cards that unlock workroom doors and register the number and length of employees' trips to the facilities. And Ottawa-based researcher Ken Rubin, who specializes in privacy issues, cited the Swedish experience, in which public servants are being equipped with beepers that lead to amendments to the country's Privacy Act in 1975 that outlawed the practice.

For the most part, Canadian labor unions have been unable to stem the rapid growth of computerized monitor-

ing. After six years under the new system, Johns reports that staff turnover is below the insurance industry average, while productivity is higher. Added Imperial Oil's Delaney: "The technology really is neutral. It is management's decision whether automation will enhance or degrade the quality of working life."

Still, if present trends continue, decisions on automation may be made not just by management, but by the courts. Andrew Golden, a Toronto trial lawyer who recently computerized his 10-person office, has threatened all the monitoring systems, said that he expects that computerized surveillance will soon be challenged under federal and provincial employment laws. If he is right, privacy in the workplace will become as much more crucial employment issue as

Summer issue
on sale now**MUSKOKA SUMMER:
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CITY & COUNTRY Ideal Weekend pages recall the vintage years of Muskoka cottages. Great vacations of long ago reflected an unregimented chain and country quarter for 26. The stone walls of a beachfront lodge in Hamilton, Ontario. The summer and monogamy of the vicar here, the cottage that has remained in the same family for five generations, beautifully preserved. You'll seek the beach and stroll through three of these old-fashioned cottages.

CUISINE

La Strada Composite: The prize becomes the canvas for the creativity of its position in Ontario's elite.

LOUIS DE NIVERVILLE

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**DESIGNER PROFILE
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Firing a Canadian legend

As he addressed the annual meeting of Canadian Tire shareholders in Toronto last week, president and chief executive officer Dean Mancaster visibly struggled to control his emotions. Only one hour before the start of the meeting, Mancaster, 41, who during 19 years at the helm had developed Canadian Tire into one of the country's best-known and most profitable retail chains, had been unexpectedly fired by the company's board of directors. The reason: mounting losses at a subsidiary, White Stores Inc., of Wichita Falls, Tex., a struggling 80-store furniture, appliance and hardware chain that Canadian Tire bought in 1982 as its entry into the hotly competitive U.S. retail market.

The announcement of Mancaster's departure, made at the beginning of the meeting by chairman Hugh Macdonald, left shareholders sitting in stunned silence. After hearing his report on the company's prospects for the year ahead, the audience gave Mancaster a standing ovation—largely because it credited him with masterminding Canadian Tire's growth from a regional company with \$10 million a year in sales to a \$2-billion a year national enterprise.

Retail executives and analysts were quick to criticize the company's sudden reversal. Said Michael Etkerian, chief operating officer of Toronto-based Consumers Distributing Co. "He deserved to be treated with more dignity than that." Added Cynthia Rose-Martel, a retail analyst with Winnipeg-based investment firm Richardson Greenfields Ltd. "Firing him just before the annual meeting was tacky."

Despite his long and successful career in Canada, Mancaster stumbled badly when he initiated the purchase of White's Stores for \$40 million (U.S.) in late 1982. Most of White's stores were located in Texas, one of the fastest-growing areas of the United States. Mancaster's strategy was to attempt to revive the money-losing chain by applying the

sale of automotive products, hardware, small appliances, household items and sporting goods that has worked so well for the company in Canada.

But the plan failed. Texas consumers were not attracted to the transplanted Canadian Tire merchandising formula. And in 1983 the economy of Texas sagged badly because of the U.S. recession that dried up consumer spending.

White's losses rose steadily to \$55 million in 1984 from \$30 million in 1982. White's has now cost Canadian Tire about \$225 million. According to analysts, as the losses grew, members of the Miller family, who control the majority of Canadian Tire's stock, became increasingly unhappy with Mancaster's performance.

In an attempt to reverse White's slide, Canadian Tire's management decided that White's should concentrate on the automotive products sector. By March of 1985 the 80 stores had been redesigned as White's Automotive Plus. In April and May, sales jumped by about 30 per cent but, by last month, the rate of growth began to slow. Now, analysts said, it is only a matter of time before Canadian

Tire abandons White's.

For Mancaster, the firing marks the abrupt end to a one-job career. He joined the company in 1967 at age 24 as a financial analyst and rose through the ranks to become president in 1980 at the age of 33. When he assumed the presidency, Canadian Tire had 224 stores in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. Mancaster embarked on a national expansion program—Canadian Tire now has 395 stores—and successfully broadened the store's merchandising base of automotive goods to its current eclectic mix of items. Despite his failure with White's, Mancaster will have no trouble getting another key retailing job. Said Richard Currie, president of Toronto-based Loblaw Cos. Ltd. food marketing group "A lot of people will be very interested in talking to him."

—MICHAEL SANCER, with Marc Clark.



Mancaster, 41, fired

"I'm glad we waited."

BE A PART OF IT.

Canadian Club

LIGHT WHISKY BLEND



Jobs and the Macintosh: intense trading, angry investors and the end of an era

The grounding of a boy wonder

For eight years Steven Jobs, the eccentric chairman and co-founder of Apple Computer Inc. of Cupertino, Calif., has been America's favorite whiz-kid. Last year, unveiling the Macintosh personal computer in Boston, the 30-year-old Jobs described Apple as "a company where young people who haven't lost their idealism and creativity can get into positions of responsibility." But last week Jobs's experience in corporate counterculture ended when Apple management stripped him of his day-to-day responsibilities. And as Jobs planned a European vacation, Apple—now directed by president John Sculley, whom Jobs himself lured from PepsiCo Inc. just two years ago—embarked on a restructuring that will transform it into one of the traditional firms Jobs so often disparaged. The new Apple, a company spokesman said, is "very stable, very conservatively managed."

Analysts said that a combination of falling stock prices, internal disputes and the company's erratic performance led Apple's directors to demand Jobs's removal. With Apple's sales declining and morale falling, Wall Street has become disenchanted with the company, despite its 1984 sales of \$1.5 billion. Jobs's 11.5 per cent of Apple's shares, worth more than \$400 million (U.S.) in 1983, is now valued at \$120 million.

The company's troubles began last year when Jobs, who had been the driving force behind the Macintosh, the machine itself was not a problem. Apple's competitors are still scrambling to copy its innovations. But Jobs

insisted that sales be directed at the business market, rather than at Apple's traditional buyers in homes and schools. Eighteen months later, sales are still poor. One critical error: Apple's failure to deliver a promised option that would make the Macintosh compatible with products of the company's giant rival, International Business Machines Corp. (IBM), of Armonk, N.Y.

Despite slow sales, Jobs continued to shower favor on members of the Macintosh team, an action that enflamed employees working with the less glamorous but more lucrative Apple II series computer. The rivalry came to a head at Apple's annual meeting in January, where Macintosh workers got front-row seats to hear Jobs while the Apple II people watched from a nearby auditorium on closed-circuit television. At the same time, Apple surprised industry observers when it staged a meeting the Macintosh II, a larger version first introduced under the name Lisa. Then, at the end of May quarterly figures showed that profits had plummeted 45 per cent from the same period in 1984.

Even before Jobs left, Apple managers had moved to cut costs as a wide front, laying off 1,000 workers, closing factories for one week and reducing the firm's advertising budget. They also scrapped a corporate structure that isolated Apple II from Macintosh. For the iconoclastic Jobs, the changes meant the end of his influence. As an analyst said, "There is a role model for what Apple is doing, and its name is IBM." —JAN ALLISON in Washington

General Motors goes high

After tests listing auto analysts and fellow executives far more than a year with suggestions of an imminent "take" of an acquisition, Roger Smith, chairman of Detroit-based General Motors Ltd., last week told a news conference in Manhattan that "Lula is home now," the new purchase. Hughes Aircraft Co., of El Segundo, Calif., a leading maker of missiles, satellites, radar and sonar. In outbidding rival Ford Motor Co. of Detroit and Boeing Co. of Seattle for Hughes, Smith said that the electronics giant is "exactly what General Motors needs to get to where it wants to be."

The \$1-billion (U.S.) purchase is the most important step Smith has taken so far in his bid to convert GM into a 21st-century manufacturer. Hughes Aircraft, founded by the late billionaire Howard Hughes, produces some of the most advanced electronics and communications technology in the world. Last year GM paid \$5.1 billion (U.S.) for Electronic Data Systems Corp. of Dallas, a computer services firm which now runs all of GM's computer systems. GM has also bought several firms specializing in artificial intelligence and robotics. Read Martin Anderson, an analyst with Sector Research, a Massachusetts-based consulting firm, "We are seeing the first real action by a major U.S. industrial firm to win a technological edge."

For GM, which has built up a kitty of nearly \$8 billion for further acquisitions, there's partly a need to profit of \$4.5 billion last year on sales of \$64 billion, more modest technology and is a key weapon in future battles with its Japanese rivals. Electronic equipment now accounts for only 3.5% (U.S.) of the cost of the average car, but GM wants to triple that amount by the 1990s. In Japan the cars, largely powered by Hughes may guide drivers on foggy nights, company spokesmen say. Computerized dashboards may identify mechanical problems.

Other American carmakers, flush with profits from three years of bumper auto sales, are also interested in acquiring sophisticated technology by purchasing aerospace companies Ford is still shopping. And Chrysler Corp., of Detroit, is negotiating to buy General Dynamics associate jet maker, Galitron Aerospace Corp. for \$250 million (U.S.). For his part, the 50-year-old Smith is well on his way to transferring GM into a 21st-century manufacturer. "Clearly, GM will not be the only firm to try to make that leap," Lester Gunter in New York.

"What do baseball, a Metis exhibit, consultation and the Shaw Festival have in common? They're all ways in which Gulf means more to Canadians."

Keith McWalter
President and Chief Executive Officer
Gulf Canada Limited

At Gulf Canada we have always worked within the community—nationally, regionally, locally. And we try to do it in a number of different ways. So recently we have launched a program to promote kids' baseball in communities across the country. In all, this year we are supporting more than 1,200 different worthy undertakings such as a special Metis exhibit at the Glenbow Museum in Calgary. We have promoted improved consultation among business, labour, government and educators.

These varying activities reflect our belief in values like commitment to the country, social responsibility, fairness, competence and leadership. And we'd like to think that this values system has, in turn, made a particular contribution to Canada and the Canadian petroleum industry.



Keith McWalter

Here are just some of the ways in which Gulf means more:

Adopt-a-school

Last fall we devoted one of our corporate messages to the importance of education and invited your thoughts on the subject. Hundreds of you took the time to reply with long and thoughtful letters. As a result of your suggestions we have, at last count, undertaken more than 20 different initiatives in the field of education. One of them has been to "adopt" a secondary school. Among other things, this involves participating in professional development days, providing students with first hand exposure to the working world, giving bright science students access to our research and development facilities, donating equipment and providing tutors.



The Shaw Festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario is a cultural event to which Gulf Canada has been an important contributor for several years. Heartbreak House (above) is one of the Shawan delights to share audiences this season. Our Shaw Festival sponsorship is just one part of the activities, from sports to education, to which Gulf enthusiastically contributes.

We think that this and other initiatives in the educational arena are a sound investment in Canada's future - and ours.

"Play Ball"

More than 200,000 young Canadians play in organized minor baseball leagues in Canada and this summer we are sponsoring day-long training clinics for more than 12,000 of these young players and the dedicated people who coach them. For players and coaches not able to participate in live clinics, we are offering video clinics through Gulf dealers. Other facets of our "Play Ball" program involve T.V. sponsorship of Toronto Blue Jays and Montreal Expos network games and sponsorship of Western Canada's three Triple "A" Teams.

Commenting on the program,



Hall of Famer Duke Snider (left) talks baseball with coach Al Herbach during the filming of a Gulf Play Ball video clinic. The clinics, available through Gulf dealers, were developed to complement the training sessions Al and his partner, Al Price, are holding this summer in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Toronto and Montreal. The two Al's were Canadian Senior Championship members, and are recognized as outstanding baseball instructors. Gulf is extremely pleased that they are members of the Gulf Play Ball team.

the Federal Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sport said:

"A joint effort by Gulf, working hand in hand with the national and provincial sport governing bodies of baseball, should act as a catalyst for the creation and development of many exciting new programs for the sport."

Gulf dealers would be pleased to hear from you.

Support for a strong society

Gulf Canada believes that a company can only be as strong as the society in which it operates. So we provide financial help to those organizations and activities that we believe contribute to the strength of our society.

That's why we support Calgary's Glenbow Museum and more than 1,200 other institutions across Canada - universities, hospitals, symphonies, theatre, opera, ballet, talking books for the blind, local curling rinks. In 1985, our contribution to these activities will all add up to more than \$3 million.

Less confrontation - more consultation

All of us should have a say in how, as a country, we react to or shape the fast-moving changes that affect our lives. With this in mind, Gulf Canada has been encouraging more dialogue among the various sectors of our society - business, labour, government, educators, public interest groups. Some of

the developments we had hoped for have not taken place, or are not shaping up as rapidly as we had hoped. But there are many encouraging signs.

Overall, there seems to be an increased spirit of consultation in the country.

More specifically:

- The government of Saskatchewan consulted with the petroleum industry to find out what could be done to encourage exploration and development. As a result, drilling activity in that province increased by almost 130 per cent in 1983 and by another 60 per cent in 1984.
- Gulf and the Energy and Chemical Workers' Union formed a unique joint task force.
- Last year we launched "Consultation" magazine to provide a forum where representatives of the various sectors could freely express their views on a particular subject - whether or not we agreed with those views. Thousands of you have asked to be put on the mailing list.

In this message we have told you a little bit about how we try to work within and contribute to the community; about what we think is important; why Gulf means more to Canadians.

If you would like to know more about Gulf Canada and its operations, write to:

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GULF CANADA LIMITED



Pittsburgh's Three Rivers Stadium: six men have pleaded guilty to selling drugs in or near the home of baseball's Pirates

COVER

DRUGS IN SPORTS

By Hal Quinn

Behind the blood, cut, tears and sweat of the players, behind the roar of the crowd, an undercurrent of illicit drug threatens to overshadow the integrity of both professional and amateur sport. Drug abuse by athletes has reached such alarming levels that Olympic competitors are now tested for no fewer than 90 banned substances, and all North American professional leagues have instituted drug rules. Violation programs for players seeking help. Since 1980, in major-league baseball alone, at least 25 players have been charged with drug-related offenses or have admitted to drug dependencies. And last week, following a six-month U.S. grand jury investigation, six men were arraigned in Pittsburgh and pleaded guilty to charges of selling cocaine and other drugs in or near Three Rivers Stadium, home of baseball's

Pittsburgh Pirates. (A seventh man has pleaded not guilty.)

In an era where even amateurs can earn millions of dollars from appearance fees and endorsements and professional athletes often exceed \$5 million, drug dealers have found a highly visible and lucrative market. Sid Frank Layden, coach and general manager

of the National Basketball Association (NBA) Utah Jazz, "Rich and young at the same time in the worst possible combination." The problems of athletes have surfaced most recently in major-league baseball, but almost every sport has a drug smelting of its own. The use of illegal and health-threatening substances among track and field athletes, body builders, weight lifters and football players is pervasive. Coaches abuse among athletes is a problem in basketball, football and basketball, and has also touched hockey, boxing and horse racing.

Not in male users, steroids can cause kidney and liver damage, shrinkage of testicles and loss of sex drive. Many cocaine users who start out taking "free"-tissue portions of the powder-like drug shaped into arrow rosin—quickly develop a tolerance for cocaine and advance to higher and larger doses. The exorbitant cost of the drug can lead those addicted to financial ruin, even crime, to support their habit.

Pair (left): Meluskey's drug tests for all but the players



In April, in New Orleans, four members of the Tulane University basketball team were arrested and face charges of sports bribery. In exchange for ensuring the success of games, the players allegedly received money and cocaine from gamblers. Indeed, concern that cocaine addiction among basketball players could make them susceptible to gamblers led, in part, to a dramatic anti-cocaine lawsuit last month. Baseball commissioner Peter Ueberroth ordered mandatory drug testing of all baseball personnel—except major-league players. They are exempt because of their union's bargaining agreement. Said Ueberroth: "The integrity of the game is everything. We have to eliminate illegal substances from the game, substances that can be used to control people."

Violations: And although the Pittsburgh grand jury did not name any players, some may be called to testify at the trials of the men charged with trafficking. Said lawyer Adam Reinke Jr., representing Curtis Strong, who is charged with 14 drug violations: "This whole thing involves baseball players." Reinke says that he believes that his client was induced because of the testimony of one of at least 11 players subpoenaed by the grand jury. Said Reinke, who would not identify the player: "The player was a customer, and had a real drug problem. I am very concerned even because that player." The trials could open as early as next month.

In the past several years the list of athletes whose involvement with drugs has been made public in a sports hall of infamy. Among baseball players are Montreal Expos Tito Lizaro, retired Texas Rangers and Chicago Cubs pitcher Ferguson Jenkins of Chatham, Ont., San Diego Padre Alan Wiggins, former Toronto Blue Jay Willie Aikens, former Detroit Tiger Danny McLean, the major league last 30-game-winning pitcher, and a former Cy Young Award winner as the league's top pitcher, San Francisco Giant Mike Hase. Said Hase: "If you want to make a new sport everybody who men drugs in pro sports you might have to close down some of the issues." Last month a Federal Bureau of Investigation report described

18 or more players on the Milwaukee Brewers, Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox as "drug consumers." The Union of Football League (NFL) last included Don Howe and Eugene (Mercury) Morris, formerly of the Miami Dolphins, Heisman Trophy winner George Rogers and Bob Hayes, formerly of the Dallas Cowboys. In 1982, Terry Matzoff, then with the Toronto Argonauts, estimated that 50 per cent of the players in the Canadian Football League (CFL) smoked marijuana and "a little less than that use coke." And in the

ase Newfield has admitted that his cocaine gave her steroids during training for the 1984 Olympics. More than a dozen NIA players have been publicly exposed as drug abusers, as have jockey Ronan Franklin and 1984 Olympic heavyweight boxing gold medalist Tyrell Bigns. And in January members of the U.S. Olympic cycling team admitted having used such substances as "blood-booster" (page 44) and caffeine supplements before they competed in last year's Los Angeles Games.



Scoury, a threat to the integrity of amateur and professional sport

Glenes said that it was three years ago that drug abuse in professional sport came out of the closet and became as much a part of media coverage as home runs, goals and touchdowns in a hybrid article in the June 14, 1983, issue of Sports Illustrated, football player Don Howe told of his abuse of drugs and of its consequences. Wrote Howe: "Cocaine arrived in my life with my first-round draft into the National Football League in 1974. It has dominated my life, in one way or another, almost every minute since." Howe said that cocaine could be found in quantity throughout the NFL and he made cocaine appear to be almost as common among NFL players as Oatmeal.

The drug of choice and concern is cocaine in Canada and the United States it is a Schedule II controlled substance, one that has a high abuse potential but whose medical use. As such, the sale and use of cocaine are criminal offenses. However, relatively few of the athletes identified as users have actually served time. Said Dr. Arnold Wharton, director of the addiction research and treatment centre at The Rogers Hospital in New York: "Athletes are taught to think that if they get a speeding ticket someone will fix it. They live in an ultra-permissive environment and think they are exempt from normal consequences." Among the most criticized football players to serve jail terms are Miami Dolphins Ronan, Randy Crowder and Morris, and Mike Strahan of the New Orleans Saints. Baseball players to serve sentences include Kansas City Royals Willie Wilson and Jerry Martin, and Atlanta Braves pitcher Pascual Pe-



Strong black drug dealers have found a lucrative market

ren. Last month Druggie McKinn was sentenced to 25 years for conspiring to import and distribute cocaine and for racketeering.

Other consequences of cocaine abuse are severe. At the height of Tim Lincecum's addiction in 1981, he spent \$50,000 on cocaine. As long-term users of many cocaine users, what began as a recreational pursuit soon became all-consuming. Said Dr. Juan Carlos Noguera, head of the addiction treatment clinic at National General Hospital: "When only 10 percent of dealers have alcoholism, I would say 90 percent of people who are cocaine addicts have a serious problem with it." J. Michael Walsh, of the Maryland-based National Institute on Drug Abuse, says users do not become addicted to the "high" of cocaine. Walsh told Marston: "The high is followed by a very profound low which can persist for hours. The low is so debilitating that people often take the drug again. People become addicted to cocaine not because the high is so good but because the low is so bad."

Lowell After prolonged highs and lows, Brown sought treatment in 1982 at a rehabilitation clinic in California. Second baseman Alvin Wiggins of the San Diego Padres has been in a far less nice. In 1982 Wiggins, now 37, was arrested in San Diego and charged with possession of cocaine. Then-commissioner Bowie Kuhn suspended him from baseball for 30 days, and the criminal charges were

pending him for many players. Private pilot Rod Berry admitted to drug dependency and was treated in a clinic for a month last year. Steve Nouri, the Los Angeles Dodgers' pitcher named 1980 Rookie of the Year, began missing games even in the bullpen. After he had undergone treatment for drug and alcohol dependency three times, Kuhn suspended him for the 1984 season. Oakland A's ace pitcher Mike Norris was arrested in April and charged with driving under the influence of a controlled substance. And Atlanta Braves outfielder Claudio Washington, who underwent treatment after the 1983 season, was charged in February for possession of marijuana. Said former San Diego Padre Juan Bonilla, who was treated for a cocaine habit in 1985: "There isn't a player in baseball who hasn't smoked a joint or seen a line of coke."

Privacy. Partly because of that, the players' association is opposed to the commissioner's request that players voluntarily submit to tests. But as Ira Glasser, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said, "The question [of mandatory testing] comes in whether or not it is permissible to invade the privacy of thousands who are innocent in order to find a handful of users. There's an old southern saw—'If you bring 'em all, you got 'em goin'.'"

Centerfield Dale Murphy of the Atlanta Braves, a practicing Mormon and perhaps the game's best player, added: "It's assuming a guy is guilty without knowing. It's making somebody prove their innocence." But the strongest argument has arisen from the players' association. Said acting-executive director Don Fike: "Our position is you do not invade an individual's privacy. You assume innocence, you prove guilt. The system we have is designed to encourage voluntary compliance. It's not perfect and our experience is somewhat limited, but I think it is working."

Of all professional sports, the NBA has the toughest testing policy, one agreed on by both the players' association and the team owners. The league suspends players for life if they are caught using drugs, although a player may appeal. For reinstatement after two years, said former NBA commissioner Larry O'Brien: "The message we are sending out is clear: Drugs and the NBA don't mix." The league supports its policy by the threat of paying \$1 million in damages to an in-house narcotics squad. The NBA investigators are empowered to conduct mandatory testing of players

suspected of using drugs. If a player voluntarily admits himself to a rehabilitation clinic, the team pays for his treatment, and he will be kept out of play for the duration of his therapy. If he voluntarily comes forward a second time, the club will agree to pay for treatment but he will be suspended without pay. On his third attempt the player is banished for life.

Notions. The NBA, in which abuse of steroids and pain-killers is widespread, initiated a program of rehabilitation and discipline in 1976. It is one of the more humane and least punitive programs in sport. It centers on 10 doctors, twelve whose players with drug problems are called on by six doctors and are assured of confidentiality. That plan failed to be any help for Thomas (Hollywood) Henderson, a three-time Super Bowl winner who said he played for the Dallas Cowboys in Super Bowl XII in 1979 "word to the gods on cocaine." Philip Wilson, assistant director of the chemical dependency treatment center at the Ridgecrest Institute in Ridgecrest, Cal., where top players are treated, told Marston: "One of the tricks the players use is to sequester cocaine in the language on their wrists. While on the sidelines, they aren't wiping their noses, they're snorting cocaine." Added Wilson: "As our programs, the player's been beaten, moved, moved the taking of drugs that playing their game or living their life."

Disciplinary action in the NBA, at the discretion of commissioner Pete Rauli, who has frequently suspended drug abusers. The NBA does not have a policy agreement between the players and the league office, but president John Ziegler has tended to discipline drug offenders severely. In 1979 Ziegler suspended New York's Marston for 90 games—which was later commuted to 60 games—after he was charged with using painkillers. Ziegler also suspended Marston's brother for 30 games during the 1983-84 season for a drug possession offense. Suspension is automatic for any player caught using drugs, although the degree of the suspension is up to the president. Any player voluntarily seeking rehabilitation is assisted and the matter remains confidential.

Strength. But it is almost impossible to keep steroid use confidential, because the user's muscle structure usually changes dramatically. Before 1930, when Charles Kochanek, now an endocrinologist at the University of Alabama, first synthesized anabolic steroids, athletes' builds were purely the result of hard work. But 20 years later athletes in almost every sport are malnourished or ignoring the substances to increase strength and endurance. Fred Durbin, now tackle for the NFL's Buffalo Bills, recently told Sports Illustrated

that 40 percent of NFL players rely on steroids to pump up their physiques. Said Oakland Raider defensive end Karl Lane: "The same teams between 75 percent and 90 percent of all athletes are steroids. Some of the old-time players have gotten by without them, but a player cannot compete today at a top-notch level without an aid of some sort."

Body builders have used steroids for similar reasons. Said Tony Carter, a body builder planning to enter this year's Mr.



Wiggles: The powerful lure of cocaine

Although consistent: "You enter a competition in body building without using steroids and it's like seeing your girlfriend come into the house after a long time without making eye contact." College athletes in the United States and Canada, and even some high school athletes, use the drugs—sometimes on the advice of their coaches. In April, 32 juniors and seniors Vanderbilt University football

players were listed as untested or non-compliant in a case involving the NCAA and distribution of steroids. NCAA, U.S. Football authorities generally take a hands-off attitude toward steroids. Although not commissioner Bonilla has said that: "If a player is attempting to enhance performance on the field by steroids, it's wrong," says. "If a player is using steroids to allow there are 'medical reasons.' There is no formal ban or penalty for users. And many athletes are not aware of steroid use and accept it. What started years ago as a fringe among elite players, it has become a fact of life for many players. Said Steve Courser, an offensive guard with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers: "It's very easy for people on the outside to criticize, but it's different when it's your livelihood." He added that his steroids have helped him "pave up" to 265 lbs. of muscle from 225 lbs. in college a decade ago. He reports the extra strength and shock absorption capacity as well as the risk of injury "when it's your job to keep a pencil standing." From getting into your backfield."

Cautioning. The stern recourse and testing procedures of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Olympic Committee may effectively minimize the use of steroids and stimulants in amateur sport. But in professional sport, where coaches and salaries, particularly in football, are directly affected by strength levels and injuries, their abuse is likely to continue. As Courser in the office of the commissioner of professional sport will continue to center on abuse of such drugs as cocaine and their potential link with gambling. Indeed, the office of baseball commissioner was created in 1968 to investigate the reasons for gambling in baseball. In 1972 World Series said Lindeberg: "This office was created as a result of people being paid in relation to gambling. I think the potential of drugs causing a problem is far more severe. As long as a gambler can find a way to bet on a player, the young man who is hooked on drugs, then I'm not doing my job."

Not All Over. The U.S. Olympic Committee was won an unprecedented four consecutive Olympic gold medals between 1984 and 1992 declared: "You cannot legislate against drug usage like you can against gambling. You almost have to protect the athletes from themselves." For many of the highly polished, widely admired athletes, with drug dealing adding to the pressure, the wealth and youth continue to be the worst combination.

With this thinking and drug clinics in New York, Miami, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Montreal and Robert Rock.

Rauli: addicted



Playing the high-risk drug game

By Robert Levin

A whiskey and alcohol have long been a tradition in professional and amateur sport. "If you're a Jock, then you drink booze," said Dr. Philip Wilson, associate director of the alcohol dependence program at the Balducci Institute of Sports, Fla., a designated alcohol and drug treatment center for the National Football League. "It's intrinsic to the image." While whiskey and beer have been part of the press of the field of play and in advertisements, increasingly other substances, from cocaine to amphetamines, from marijuana to anabolic steroids—even the refusal of an athlete's own stockpiled blood—have become part of the modern image.

Many current users are also taking more than one drug. But drug abuse in sports—which involves an estimated 15 to 20 percent of all athletes—is simply a mirror of the burgeoning drug culture in society at large. Athletes have used opiates, cocaine, marijuana, and—with average salaries in professional hockey, baseball and football well in excess of \$300,000 a year—can afford the drug of their choice. While the most stored chemical is alcohol, the following are among sports' other hard—and abused—substances.

Cocaine: "Coke" is usually inhaled, increasing the level of neurotransmitters—or chemical messengers—in the brain to stimulate the brain's pleasure center. Said Wilson: "It gives the user a sense of euphoria, of being able to think faster, concentrate better. It gives you a glow." For athletes, that means masking fatigue and creating the illusion—of not necessarily the reality—of improved performance. Because depression may set in—particularly with chronic use—after about 30 minutes, according to Wilson, some athletes "use cocaine only before a game but during a game."



Steelers: A high price for increased strength and endurance from drugs

With prolonged usage the body develops a tolerance for cocaine, requiring more and more of the drug to achieve the desired effect. Eventually, a user may suffer from such problems as insomnia, fatigue, nasal damage and tremors. And the user may become increasingly dependent on the drug, despite some earlier belief that cocaine was not addictive. Said J. Michael Walsh, chief of clinical research at the Maryland-based National Institute on Drug Abuse: "What you end up with is a very sick person."

Anabolic steroids: Developed more than 50 years ago by American endocrinologist Charles Kitchin, anabolic steroids are synthetic derivatives of the male hormone testosterone. Steroids are prescribed officially to help bring on delayed puberty, build up muscles weakened by sur-

gery or chronic disease, and protect blood cells against destruction during radiation treatment or chemotherapy. But steroids are also used by a growing number of athletes—from the professional to high schoolers—to add muscle bulk and strength. Users claim that they can increase, particularly with heavy weights, for longer periods of time and that the recovery time between workouts is dramatically reduced. Said Richard Sundin, a world-class power lifter from Danvers, Ala., who has taken seven different types of steroids: "You feel like you can lift the world. You feel a burnout on your body, like you're carrying around a plate of aneurysm."

Increasingly, athletes are withdrawing to the use of steroids. Farmer Pittsburgh Steelers running back Rocky Blemer and last month that he took steroids prescribed by his doctor over a six-year period. Said Blemer: "I got the ability I wanted for a short period and got off it." And body builder Sam Panama, named Mr. Universe in 1981, said that he used steroids to transform his body. Said Panama: "I can't sit all day long, hard work and steroids. The trouble is that steroids work, and every athlete knows it. Almost every guy has a pusher."

Some researchers have said that steroids have no intrinsic value, that they are simply a placebo that gives athletes no greater achievements. But Sundin and others disagree. Said Sundin: "It's no placebo effect. That's no concept of placebo." Declared Dr. Robert Vig, chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee, which prohibits the use of steroids: "Whether or not steroids

Stash: A steroid stash



give strength, agility and better performance has never been proven. But they do build bulk, there's no question about that. However, you pay a price."

Such steroid testing—desires developed by backseat Mafia Don of Cologne's Federal Institute for Sports Research can detect anabolic steroids—among 31 substances banned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation—in urine samples up to six months after use. At the 1983 Pan-American Games in Caracas, Venezuela, 18 athletes were disqualified for having used steroids and other substances in the largest drug scandal in the history of amateur sport. Canadian weight lifter Guy Groszeta and Michael Vito were among those stripped of medals and banned from competing in the 1984 Olympics.

But the price can be higher. Kidney and liver problems are common among steroid users. Sundin stopped taking the drugs two years ago after twice spending time in hospital for kidney attacks which, he said, "Told me two things: stashed me in the back." Steroids also cause male users to become aggressive, lose their sexual desire, experience a shrinking of the testicles and even grow breasts, which in some cases have to be surgically removed. For women, side effects can include hair growth on the face and chest, deepening of the voice and enlargement of the clitoris. Recent research indicates that the side effects among women are irreversible. Said Walsh: "Women essentially trade in their femininity." Czechoslovakian runner Jarmila Kratochova is considered a classic example.

Amphetamines: Like cocaine, amphetamines stimulate the central nervous system. Taken orally or injected, these synthetic compounds produce a high that is not as intense as that produced by cocaine, but longer lasting. That quality makes amphetamines particularly appealing to athletes, who can experience hours of elation and alertness, allowing them to perform at their peak long after fatigue would otherwise have undermined their efforts. As with cocaine, however, tolerance is the enemy of amphetamine and tolerance—requiring higher doses—develops quickly. Dangerous dependence may follow.

Marijuana: Though some athletes use it, marijuana is a recreational, not a perfor-

mance enhancer. Its active ingredient—tetrahydrocannabinol, commonly known as THC—acts on the central nervous system to produce a state of euphoria that may last two to three hours and can help reduce anxiety. But marijuana adversely affects reaction time, coordination, balance and muscle strength. High doses can cause hallucinations and

relieve no drug abuse but is widely viewed as detrimental to sports. Blood-testing set off a storm of protest last January when it was revealed that seven members of the medal-winning U.S. cycling team had used the technique at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. The U.S. Olympic Committee subsequently banned the practice. Blood-testing is



Greeneville: Stripped of medals and banned from the Olympic Games for using anabolic steroids

chronic use can result in bronchitis and asthma. Some researchers report an "anorectic syndrome" which depresses changes of their will to achieve "Blood-testing." Although it is often called "blood-doping," the procedure in-

volves the assumption that because red blood cells carry oxygen to the muscles, increasing the number of these cells should increase the amount of oxygen in the blood and improve endurance. Doctors remove one or two pints of blood from the athlete, store the red cells in a freezer for the five to 30 weeks it takes the body to replace the blood, then reinfuse the stored cells.

Kidney/liver: trading is frequently



And the theory works. Norman Gledhill, a physiologist at York University in Toronto and president of the Sports Medicine Council of Canada, published a study in 1980 showing that, of 11 people tested, blood-testing increased their capacity to use oxygen by five per cent. Gledhill also found that while the heart has to work harder, the extra oxygen allowed the heart to handle the extra work load without any apparent ill effects. Said Gledhill: "It's like spitting your hand in a bucket of molasses instead of a bucket of water." The U.S. cycling team, in most cases, reinfused not the athlete's stored blood but that of a relative or other donor—a practice Gledhill calls "water doping." The use of a donor's blood, he says, can give the athlete defenses such as hepatitis, gonorrhea or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Added Gledhill: "If the blood-type is done incorrectly, you could even cause death."



Nervous cocaine farmer in Tingo Maria, Peru, a drug and lucrative journey from the Andes to Canadian streets

COVER

The high and crippling cost of cocaine

By Glen Allen

The barely shrub erythroxylon coca grows on the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains and produces little yellow flowers and red berries. But it was the apple-green elliptical leaves and the astonishing powder made from them that all but ruined the life of 38-year-old Luciano, Que, unemployed parks worker Michel Larivière said. Larivière, who spent last month in a Montreal detoxification centre trying to rid himself of a habit that has government, police and health-care workers increasingly concerned: "I used hashish for years and then, when it stopped having an effect, I went into coke about a year ago. It started with a little 'tra' just with friends, and at the end I was doing as much as 300 a day. I had to sell it to be able to pay for it. It was either that or risk banis."

Larivière's experience with Canada's latest drug of choice was extreme. One in 25 Canadians has used cocaine but most merely dabble in it, often as part of the recovery of addicts with, in some or even snort it day in and day out. In 1983, the latest period for which the health, drug and education statistics agency, Statistics Canada, reported 192,000 cocaine

users. That figure is well below the amount spent on alcohol (\$7.5 billion) or marijuana and hashish (\$8.6 billion). But their officials say that cocaine use will continue to increase because booming production in South America will soon lower the price of the drug on Canadian streets. Sold North America, head of south-eastern treatment services at the Clinical Institute of Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation (ARF). "It is an emerging problem that is likely to get worse before it gets better."

Dangers. Cocaine use has crossed class lines—all levels of society, including the unemployed, are using it. And it is no longer just an urban drug. Police report more and more abuse of cocaine in rural and even such far-flung regions as the Northwest Territories. And current research shows that the damage it does to the heart and body are worse than drug experts once believed. Social psychologist Roy Wise of Montreal's Concordia University. "Because cocaine keeps you awake and keeps you up to sleep, cocaine does not have the same sedative that heroin has." Wise cautioned a recent study showing that laboratory rats will consume all the cocaine they can get—adding that, it is not Wise. "Cocaine keeps you in a state

where all you want to more."

The confusion over the drug in Canada is reflected in recent arrests and seizures. In February customs agents in Miami seized 1,134 kg of cocaine hidden in a shipment of flowers—Colombia is the world's premier producer of both cocaine and cut flowers—aboard an Avianca Colombia Airlines 747. The shipment was bound for Montreal, a city where cocaine is so popular that it is sold almost openly in bars and, according to Montreal police, can even be killed to credit cards. Two weeks ago, customs officers found 1.5 kg of the fat spore fire of a car stopped at the Canada-US border crossing at Emerson, Man. That seizure, according to Staff Sgt. Cliff Thorne, then head of the Winnipeg RCMP drug squad, reinforces the belief that cocaine is flooding in to smaller centres.

Cocaine's pedigree stretches back to the time of Peru's Inca people, who gave it divine status and permitted the upper classes and those about to be sacrificed to chew coca leaves. Sigismund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, said he found cocaine in flooding in to smaller centres. Cocaine's pedigree stretches back to the time of Peru's Inca people, who gave it divine status and permitted the upper classes and those about to be sacrificed to chew coca leaves. Sigismund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, said he found cocaine in flooding in to smaller centres. Cocaine's pedigree stretches back to the time of Peru's Inca people, who gave it divine status and permitted the upper classes and those about to be sacrificed to chew coca leaves. Sigismund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, said he found cocaine in flooding in to smaller centres.

late 1970s that the drug, popularly known as "coca," "taco" or "the lady," and its euphoric, or short-lived effect attracted the attention of mainstream North America. In 1973 there were 44 convictions in Canada for cocaine possession. In 1983, 1,000 people were charged with cocaine-related offences.

Industry. More than 40 per cent of cocaine used in Canada comes from Colombia, where major "barons" control the rendering of coca leaves grown in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador into "paste basica," the basic paste that is the middle stage in production between the leaf and the refined talcum-like powder. Canada's long journey to Canada begins at the west coast plantations such as those found in Bolivia's Chapare district, where fully one-third of the population is involved in the coca industry. The

price paid for a bundle of leaves in the Andes.

Canadian cocaine users were traditionally affluent people with large amounts of disposable income. But now the stereotypical user—film producers or wealthy lawyers—have a tribe of distinct cocaine who use cocaine not only recreationally but, as one psychologist put it, "a self-treatment for internal pain." It is no longer just the doctors but the students, not only the factory manager but the assembly-line workers who have made cocaine their drug of choice because it produces a feeling of such great self-belief and confidence. Said the Addiction Research Foundation's Marlier. "We have phenomenal stories that cocaine gives you energy and confidence, makes you feel better about yourself, prods, prods emotions and intensifies

emotions. Said Concordia's Wier. "The receptors in the brain that register pleasure get burst out."

In Canada's first study of cocaine, the first interview in 1973, 111 users in the Toronto area—26 per cent of them unemployed. All subjects had also used alcohol and cigarettes and one-third of them were using them daily. The mean age of first cocaine use was 22.5 years. Most users were men. Of the slightly more than one-half who were able to estimate monthly cost, one-quarter said they were spending between \$100 and \$500 a month on the drug. At well more than 90 per cent said that along with the drug's physical effects, they were experiencing increased heart rate, restlessness, insomnia and nasal irritation. Quary regular cocaine users suffer damage to nasal tissues. Other studies



Colombian Avianca Airlines 747 seized in Miami, 1,134 kg of cocaine bound for Montreal

Bolivian farmer is paid about \$300 Canadian for 200 kg of leaves by Colombian owners of clandestine laboratories. From the 500 kg of leaves one kilogram of pure cocaine is extracted. That is sold to middlemen for about \$6,000. They then, without it, usually by air, to Florida or other parts of the southern United States, where the price rises to \$40,000 a kilogram. The drug then comes to Canada, often carried by "mules"—paid couriers carrying it in everything from briefcases to body orifices. The mules usually enter Canada by land. Once safely in the country, local drug distributors pay from \$70,000 to \$90,000 a kilogram. The dealers "cut" or "dope up" the pure cocaine with local-made products sometimes as potent as benzoin or yucca. The adulterated cocaine, about 250 per cent on Canadian streets, or about \$1,700 more than the

original. Against this, are we going to suggest that you try boxing?"

Deaths. The sinister reverse side of cocaine use, as more users and health-care workers are discovering, is that the cocaine "high" leads to exhaustion, paranoia, aggressive behavior, psychosis, depression and in rare cases—628 in the United States last year—death. Said Concordia researcher Michael Research. "When you use unfiltered cocaine in humans, you see mortality." Others say that cocaine users also tend to use other drugs. Because heavy use promotes insomnia and depression, addicts use alcohol, tranquilizers and other drugs as needed. Perhaps the most frightening implication of wider cocaine use is that users' "mental systems" are thrown into chaos—how severely, however, pleasure—such as sex, food and narcotics—no longer do as after sustained

having these cases brought before them that familiarity breeds contempt." Even though a user can get up to seven years in jail for possession and life imprisonment for trafficking, the possession for the purpose of trafficking, McDonald added, "There is no deterrent."

For Larivière's Michel Larivière, the deterrent came from within. As well, it came from his wife, who told him that he had become a hypocrite and a liar after his cocaine use. And it came from his eight- and 10-year-old daughters. Said Larivière. "They told me, 'You will have to get some help, or you will have to live alone.' I didn't want to live alone. But I can't go back to my normal life. I work with love the same problem."

While cocaine causes the "high," it also causes the "low." In Winnipeg and Los Angeles, the low is death.

A spectacular light show over Montreal

On the ground they are merely noisemakers filled with explosive powder and color-producing chemicals. But once ignited and rocketed into the sky, these sophisticated machines produce one of the oldest sound-and-light displays invented by man: a fireworks show. Almost since the invention of gunpowder—more likely in China about 1180 AD—fireworks have added color and drama to festivals, religious occasions and such national holidays as France's Bastille Day on July 14. And this month firms representing eight different countries are competing at the \$5.5-million International Fireworks Festival in Montreal—a three-week event sponsored by Benson and Hedges, the biggest fireworks show ever staged in North America.

About 12,000 spectators have paid the \$5 admission fee every night since the festival opened on June 1. And thousands more have jammed nearby highways, bridges and streets for a free view of the pyrotechnics over an island in the St. Lawrence River. Competitors in Montreal could enter one of two categories: a "classical" display with fireworks alone, or pyrotechnics synchronized with music. Hards Fireworks Inc., of Toronto, Canada's representative and the country's only fireworks manufacturer, took the musical route, along with Italy, Spain and France. And next week the company is planning to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Canadian navy with a show depicting the changing moods of the sea. The 100-year-old firm will use the latest technology, a computerized firing system, to co-ordinate the fireworks with a melody of sea choruses, jigs and reels. Hards' president, Richard Brown, "We can save time our launches to one-tenth of a second."

Win or lose, all the competitors will leave Montreal with only the satisfaction of a job well done—there is no prize money for finishing first in the competition. Still, George Zambelli, president of a Pennsylvania firm representing the United States, believes that a victory in Montreal will increase sales. Hards' Zambelli, "Fireworks is a very competitive business—and there will be longer and publicly for the winner." Added Bernard Rosner, a special events producer who attended the competition to study techniques that might appear at Expo 86 in Vancouver next year: "After this show Canadians will be able to judge fireworks displays by a whole new standard."

—HELEN WALLACE in Montreal



British (left), Italian (above) and Spanish fireworks displays delight thousands with a \$1.9-million competition



A courtroom saga of racial accusations

By Andrew Nikiforuk

James Keegstra himself began the sermon. For three years, but for the past two months the 51-year-old para-mechanic has presented his testimony at his trial in Red Deer, Alta., as an educational exercise, outlining his atheistic view of the world with a personal touch. "I am Keegstra, I am 51 years old, I am 180-cm, two-somey jay that a disliking group of international financiers and atheistic dweebs" is comparing to control the world and destroy Christianity, "are the world's the greatest evil thing that we could see," he said. He outlined what he characterized as the conspirators' evil machinations throughout history in the waxes and recollections he claims it has financed, offering "evidence" from books and news articles. Mocked by some, he has often become a target of abuse. "I have often heard arguments about Keegstra. 'How come we can be against anything, but when it comes to being anti-Jewish, it is a heinous crime? If I disagree with someone, that does not make me hate

A Christian fundamentalist of Dutch descent whose the local Lausanne-Carey school board fired in 1984 because of parents' complaints, Kengstler, charged with willfully promoting hatred against Jews while teaching social studies from 1968 to 1982 in a high school in Schvitz, a small farming community in central Switzerland, was interviewed and did not fulfill almost seven weeks of testimony from 25 former students, whose readings from classroom notes and essays again revealed interpretations of world events that departed significantly from accepted views. Concluded evangelist Richard Doerflinger in a typical paper that Kengstler, according to above-average intelligence, "must get rid of every Jew in existence so we may live in peace and freedom."

Throughout the past two weeks Kroeger has steadfastly maintained that he had only tried to instill truth and knowledge in his students. He added that he followed the 1981 provincial model studies curriculum, which he described as "a biased and misleading" guide that "did give you any idea about what kind of facts you would be using." As a result, Kroeger drew his facts from such texts as *Fourth North of the River* by Dick Griffin and *World Abolitions*, a 1994 publication by an obscure British author named Mavis Webster. Directed slowly by defence lawyer Douglas Christie through those texts and studies

Facebook, Kogut has disclosed a singular vision of history. He maintains that Jews have no right to a homeland in Palestine because they are not true Semites but descendants of Khazars, an obscure Central Asian group that converted to Judaism in 740 AD. He taught that the French Revolution was "imported" by a secret Jewish sect called the Illuminati. And in Kogut's view the Nazis used gas chambers in their concentration camps only for deceptions.

Bruce Fraser and defense lawyer Christie, who can barely hide their apparent dislike for each other (Christie, a flamboyant Victoria lawyer, recently defended Ernst Zandl, the Toronto publisher convicted of knowingly publishing false information likely to cause harm to racial or sexual tolerance.) Members of the jury, armed with orange binders which held a mountain of evidence, carefully take notes like attentive high school students.

While the proceedings are an increasingly restless media corps and a *disband* army of Kingston supporters, many of whom reverently thumb Bibles, wear buttons that read "Freedom of Speech" and "Stop the witch hunt. Help Kingston," and respond to Kingston's frequent exhortations of piety by repeating "Praise the Lord." But one 61-year-old regular observer who would identify himself only as a Canadian citizen and veteran of the Second World War: "What Kingston represents I fight for—the protection of our democratic freedoms."

Kreptz's devoted and often tedious testimony threatened to make the trial drag lengthily into a legal marathon. Indeed, last week Mackenzie told jurors that the trial would probably not end until early August. Kreptz's testimony was so slow and so difficult that, in the 16 years not one of five prominent Canadian prosecutors has willingly promoted hatred has ended in a conviction. Although the defense is arguing that Kreptz's account held its benefits on the grounds that Kreptz was the only person to have been able to track both the crime and the various reasons of his statements to obtain a conviction. Nipod University of Alberta is professor Brian Elman, who is writing a book on the trial's legal implications. "It is difficult to convict under this section of the Criminal Code because it was designed to be the least of the worst—to allow for the fullest range of freedom of speech."

Although members of the jury are already showing signs of fatigue, Keegstra is expected to testify for another two weeks. And MacKenzie has told them not to let their minds stray from the complicated web of information that the former teacher has spun out. Said the judge: "There is much to be considered before you can even start thinking about what the proper verdict is." Clearly, that web will become even more complicated when Crown prosecutor Fraser begins his cross-examination in two weeks. ☐



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ARCHAEOLOGY

Exploring a lost world

Between a hot tropical sun, strange creatures almost as large as ostriches once waded through fern-lush swamps, among their long, flexible necks to forage for food. Now the site bears only the dry rift and clay of Arizona's Painted Desert, where streams



Long evidence of life at the dawn of time

once watered the land but where evidence of life at the dawn of time still exists in a rich trove of fossils in Petrified Forest National Park, 175 km east of Flagstaff, Ariz. There, a 10-member team of scientists from the University of California at Berkeley are studying the oldest complete dinosaur skeleton ever discovered, the remains of an animal that lived 225 million years ago. And team leader Robert Long says he hopes to push back the beginning of the dinosaur era even farther. Says Long: "There is a good chance that as we work this area out, we may find more skeletons of even older dinosaurs."

According to Long, the excellent condition of the skeleton, which includes a skull, lower, thigh bones, ribs, vertebrae and an almost intact hind leg complete with claws, will provide important new

information about the origins of the dinosaurs. Indeed, the remains of the unnamed specimen, which a graduate student found embedded in a block of volcanic last August, indicates that it might belong to an entirely new family of plant-eating dinosaurs. Roughly 35 to

40 million years later that family likely gave rise to the T-Rex, a huge animal weighing as much as 30 tons, which dominated life on earth. But the Petrified Forest dinosaur was small compared to its descendants: only seven feet long and weighing about 200 lb.

The newly discovered has its bones directly beneath its body—an important advance that allowed the dinosaurs to support more weight. At the time, reptiles with limbs extending from the sides of their bodies—a configuration still found in lizards and crocodiles—were more numerous, but the dinosaurs, with their superior mobility, soon replaced them as the masters of the earth. Long estimates that the Painted Forest skeleton is three to four million years older than any other dinosaur bones discovered in North America—and it is better preserved and likely older than remains discovered in Brazil and Argentina during the 1960s which had been considered the oldest dinosaur fossils. Long and his colleagues have been able to fix the age of the Arizona skeleton because geologists have already dated the exposed layers of rock, fossil leaves and pollen found in the area.

The team members took some bones back to Berkeley last year for analysis, but they delayed announcing the discovery until last month because they feared that publicity would attract tourists to the area. As a further precaution, the scientists concealed the fossils uncovered in situ under a layer of dirt and later this month they will use a helicopter to airlift the remains from the site. Then the team will try to unravel the mystery of the dinosaurs. Adds Long: "The most exciting thing really is what the single dinosaur skeleton. What is missing is that we can place this dinosaur in the whole lost world in which it lived. We are able to fully reconstruct that world at the dawn of the dinosaur age."

—ROBERT THOMAS



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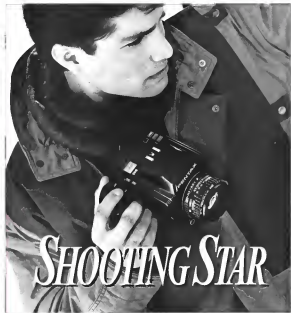
Computers of the future

For computer designers, increasing the speed at which their machines operate is a task that has become almost an obsession. Now, many experts foresee the development of what they call "parallel processing," a system that enables different processors linked into one computer to work on different parts of one problem simultaneously to radically increase the speed of processing. So far, the theory has not led to any significant practical results. But a New York scientist and a Vancouver businessman have teamed up to build a parallel-processing computer which they say will be up to 100 times faster than the fastest "supercomputers" currently available. Declared Vancouver-based CH&P Computer Co. general manager Donald Hutton: "This has the capacity to alter the way all computers are built in the future. It is handy stuff."

The new computer will be based on the designs of Herbert Sullivan, who helped to pioneer parallel processing nine years ago while a professor at New York's Columbia University. The work of Sullivan and others is deliberately "handwriting" memory structures laid the groundwork for several parallel-processing machines currently under development. But Sullivan says that the Ultracomputer and other parallel machines raise difficulties because users have to waste time assigning individual tasks to each processor so that they can be handled simultaneously. He added that the CH&P computer will take full advantage of the potential of parallel processing by performing that function automatically. Said Sullivan: "Computer scientists will be absolutely shocked and amazed. The implications of this will boggle the mind."

Leonard Cook, a former colleague of Sullivan who now works for Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corp. of Austin, Tex., says that a machine with these capabilities would be a breakthrough. For his part, Sullivan refused to divulge details of the patented technology. But the federal government was sufficiently impressed with the undertaking that it recently granted CH&P a \$1-million tax credit to build the first computer, which Hutton says will appear in 1987. If the investment should pay off, it could outpace Canada into the forefront of the supercomputer industry.

—P. M. BERTON



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August 25/84. This far, 7 peregrine falcons have been released and are living on the Canada Life building. They have all learned to fly and are taking their first turns at city perches.
September 28/84. The last of the maturing falcons fly south.
October 31/84. Canada Life's directors get their dining room back.
 The net result of this has been release project: 7 more peregrine falcons have a fighting chance for survival.

The Story Behind The Peregrine Falcon Release.

The urban release program was designed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to re-establish this endangered species in Ontario. Canada Life has been an enthusiastic partner in this project and will support a second peregrine falcon release in Regina this summer.
 The peregrine falcon was facing extinction in Ontario and North America largely because of the widespread use of DDT after the second world war. DDT entered the peregrine's food chain and caused the birds to lay thin-shelled eggs that cracked before hatching. As a result, scientists predicted the peregrine falcon would vanish from North American skies by 1980. DDT is now banned in Canada and the United States, but it is still used in Latin America and South America where the peregrines fly every winter. At Canada Life, we believe that by protecting a part of the environment, we are protecting a part of ourselves.
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BOOKS

A surplus of drollness



Leacock's comic exuberance, from left

LEACOCK: A BIOGRAPHY
 By Albert and Theresa Morris
 (Scribner, 344 pages, \$26.95)

Stephen Leacock is remembered primarily as Canada's most famous funny man—the rambled, monotonous author of such comic classics as *Literary Legends* and *Stimulus Stories of a Little Town*. But that picture obscures Leacock's considerable achievements outside the world of literature. In *Leacock: A Biography* Albert and Theresa Morris flesh out the popular view of Leacock the humorist with a thorough exploration of the rest of his life. The Leacock who emerges from the couple's study is complicated and multifaceted—a economist, public sage and family man whose comic writing was only one facet of a lifelong struggle to confront the problems of the 20th century.

Given Leacock's difficult early life, it is a wonder that he became a humorist at all. Born in 1869 in Swanton, England, the third of 11 children, he emigrated seven years later with his family to the Lake St. Lawrence area of northern Ontario. Their farm never prospered, partly because Leacock's father, Peter, left for Manitoba, abandoning his wife, Agnes, and the nine children still at home. Childhood poverty motivated Leacock into an unconventional young man with little of the exuberance that would erupt later in his humorous writings. Indeed, the young Leacock had a cast of iron in 1887, when his father—who had returned two years earlier—threatened Leacock's mother in a drunken rage, the 17-year-old son forced him out of the house, promising to kill him if he ever returned.

Leacock's comic mind and penchant for hard work eventually took him to the University of Chicago for doctoral studies in economics. In 1905 he became a professor at McGill University, where he wrote his first book, *Elements of Political Science*. Published in 1906, the popular text was translated into 18 languages and led to Leacock's busy second career as a respected public lecturer. The Morris point out that although Leacock had many highly conservative economic views, he was progressive enough to appreciate socialism as a penetrating criticism of capitalism.

Leacock's social awareness also shows through in his humorous sketches, which he began to publish in 1893 in his 30s for the amusement of family and colleagues. But it was not until 1910—when Leacock was 40—that his best pieces were published as a collection, entitled *Literary Legends*. When he travelled to England to release the book, critics dubbed him the "Canadian Mark Twain." Leacock's reputation as a humorist eventually overshadowed his parallel career as a serious social critic. The Morris note that by the 1930s, Leacock often wrote so quickly to meet the demand that the quality of his output suffered. In maintaining two houses—one in Montreal and a sprawling mansion on Lake Canoe Lake—he could not afford to slacken for a moment. Leacock was also deeply committed to providing financial security for his only child, the small, sickly Steve, who died in 1974.

Despite having to shoulder such burdens, Leacock improved his style, achieving a richly personal voice late in his life. The authors' appreciation of that literary growth is sensitive and original. But much of their thorough biography is curiously flat, marred by passages of tedious analysis and a failure to dramatize Leacock's eccentric personality. The book—and many subsequent interpretations of the facts—are all included. But for the living Leacock, readers should turn to the humane, melancholy humor and shrewd insights of his enduring work. —Doris Borman



A misguided tale of morality

THE CIDER HOUSE RULES
By John Irving
(Macmillan of Canada,
440 pages, \$19.95)

At the heart of John Irving's fiction is an excess of politeness. His readers, stumbling in the millions for *The World According to Garp* alone, contentedly absorb tales of treasured out-of-control fathers and women amputating their own tongues

and such people were the ordinary stuff of mainstream fiction. Irving's characters, grotesque or relatively normal, all felicitously seek a haven. His common popularity may rest on the simple fact that his readers, like his characters, readily share the recognition that the world is full of pain and so one must protect oneself from it. It should not come as a shock that Irving's new novel, *The Cider House Rules*, is about abortion. In fact, the abortion issue is redolent of

pain and fall of victims. The trouble is the extremely polarized nature of the abortion issue. Readers must judge Irving's novel not only for its literary power but also for its political content—and it comes up short on both counts.

Irving is a master of linear narrative form, but in *The Cider House Rules* style gives way to debate. His two major characters function more as equals on the issue than as people. Willard Solow, an obstetrician and abortionist, has run an orphanage for 50 years. He is a man with a mission, described repeatedly as a saint. Homer Wells grows up at the orphanage working a daily struggle of women heat a path to Larch's shop, where he transforms their pregnancies into what he calls either "an orphan or an abortion." As Larch's protégé, Homer is treated in both delivery and the doctor's Hippocratic oath while poring over Grey's Anatomy, he finds a drawing of an embryo where fate, he decides, has "no expression." From that moment, Homer starts his long voyage away from his mentor, bemoaning constantly in mind the question implicit in the opening of *Dr. Faustus*: "Whether I shall turn out to be the hero of my life, or whether that statue will be held by anybody else, these pages must show."

Everything that subsequently happens is calculated to make Homer accept his fate in the end. Dr. Wilbur Larch M.D., Homer's destructive counterpart at the orphanage, is a load of fictional despondency that Irving must carry to the last chapter where she becomes the final guard to Homer's mother Candy, the love of Larch's life, insists so that they can have a "wedded" baby together. Then the son, Angel Wells, forces his father into a situation in which he reconsideres abortion. When Homer decides to be a hero, it is because he is the only person who can safely perform an abortion on his son's girlfriend.

The abortion issue takes its toll on Irving. None of his other novels struggles so self-consciously to achieve the right ending. He would be credited for making his popularity on such a contentious issue, but *The Cider House Rules* does with ambivalence what finds only a muted moral resolution in Homer's change of heart. Homer's idea of desire in wishing that abortions were legal is that he could choose not to perform them. Larch never believes that abortion is right, only that it is often necessary. Irving paints a misguided picture of women who seek abortions as evil, unloving victims. The doctor who saves their principles to rescue them are heroes. Readers will not likely find enlightenment on the issue in *The Cider House Rules*. Neither will they find successful fiction. —ANNE COLLINS

ENVIRONMENT

The hazards of spraying

It has happened almost every spring for the past 38 years in New Brunswick, and this year is no exception. Late last month 36 airplanes, including 12 Second World War torpedo bombers, soared low over New Brunswick's forests, seeking almost two million acres of woodland with insecticides. But even before it began, provincial officials knew that the 30-40-ton airborne assault would fail to eradicate the persistent spruce budworm, which has destroyed 55 million acres of valuable Atlantic timber. It seemed equally clear that the government program would continue to fail a economy over the potential health hazards of chemical spraying. This spring that debate assumed renewed urgency with the release of a study which said there is no link between the rising number of birth defects in the province and forestry spraying. But the \$170,000, previously sponsored report cited a different source of danger: it concluded that the 100 tons of agricultural spray used in the province each year might cause some stillbirths and birth defects.

Scientists reported an abnormal frequency of stillbirths, spina bifida (a severe spinal deformity) and anencephaly (failure of the brain to develop) concentrated in western New Brunswick's "potato belt," a region of two rural counties along the upper Saint John River Valley. Deceased Dr. Pauline White, the epidemiologist who helped direct the 26-year study. "An association has been found between neural tube defects and potential agricultural chemical exposure."

Still, New Brunswick potato farmers did not delay the first of as many as 18 applications of fungicide, insecticide, growth suppressants and herbicides over the five-month growing season. But some of them acknowledged their concerns. Said 33-year-old Pirranne McLaughlin, who with her husband, Darrell, spends \$140,000 to \$15,000 a year on pesticides for their 100-acre potato farm near Grand Falls "A few years ago, when I was expecting my third child, two women in the area delivered babies with unusual abnormality. That was two women within two months in the same area hospital."

McLaughlin, a director of the Maternal Fetal Tissue Bank, mother of four children ranging in age from 2 to 11, said that farm chemical suppliers fail to stress the hazards associated with their products and that, as a result, many of the province's 7,000 farmers ignore pre-



McLaughlin: "no verifiable link"

cautions, frequently exposing themselves and occasionally their children to powerful chemicals.

For their part, spokesmen for New Brunswick's \$800-million forest industry welcomed the report's conclusion that there was no verifiable link between forestry spraying and birth defects. Donald Lockhart, executive director of the N.B. Forest Products Association Inc., and the report stated "by to rest those bagmen." But critics of the spray program remained cautious. Declared Ilgo Werning, University of New Brunswick law professor and president of the Conservation Council of New Brunswick: "The study still left alternate concern. It does not concern forest chemicals."

Indeed, as both firms and forest spraying continued last week, it became clear that the report had aroused more concern than it had dampened. Although the provincial government plans to hire a research epidemiologist to investigate the problem, Deputy Environment Minister Brian Barnes said that "as long as we are sharing our tale on alleged problems in the forest, we have less time to monitor agrochemicals." And according to Florence McLaughlin, New Brunswickers are even aware of the latest findings. Most, she said, were "too busy spraying to listen to the radio."

—CHRIS WOOD in Halifax



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COMMUNICATIONS

A break in the silence

Even everyday chores such as shopping and banking can be frustrating for Arthur Squires. The reason: the 45-year-old audiologist at Toronto's Queen Elizabeth Hospital has had only 30 per cent hearing since birth. Now, with the introduction of the CommunicCard program, the Canadian Hearing Society (CHS) hopes to remove some of the barriers confronting Squires and 25 million Canadians whose disabilities range from mild hearing loss to profound deafness. The walking stick and will identify the hearing impaired and enable them to receive help from clerks in places of business where the international symbol—an ear outlined in white against a blue background—is displayed. The CHS has already mailed pamphlets to 600 Shoppers Drug Mart stores and hopes to convince Canadian retailers and banks to take part in the program. Read Squires: "It will make life easier."

The Canadian campaign, launched in Toronto last month with the Society's Hearing Awareness Month, is similar in intent to the United Nations' 1982 International Year of the Disabled, which familiarized the public with the problems faced by physically handicapped people. Through the CommunicCard program, the CHS wants to popularize the ear symbol and instruct store clerks about special techniques for dealing with the hearing impaired, such as speaking slowly and clearly—and not mistaking a hearing-impaired person's look of confusion for stupidity. This can be damaging to self-esteem, explained CHS spokesperson Janet Burnie, who said, "It is not just the grandfather who is hard of hearing but thousands of young people as well." She added that a misinformed reaction "can blow their self-confidence for life."

Burnie admits that it will take at least a year before the ear symbol becomes widely recognized. But convincing the hearing-impaired themselves, many of whom are reluctant to admit their disability, that the ear is a single source of identification—and not a stigma—will be almost as challenging. Still, CHS officials say they take heart from the success of a similar British program, instituted in 1982 and endorsed, declined, "It gives me peace of mind knowing that I have something to fall back on." —SUSAN ARONOFF

CONSUMERISM

Liquor stores for sale

Quebecers have traditionally taken pride in the fact that they have the most liberal provincial drinking laws in Canada. They are able to buy liquor in bars and restaurants until 3 a.m., and they can purchase beer, wine and alcoholic cider from corner grocery stores. And now, the regulations are likely to become even less restrictive. Under a plan that the Parti Québécois government adopted in April, the 302 provincially owned Quebec liquor board outlets—the sole retailers of spirits—will be sold to private owners.

But the government's decision to sell off the outlets—while maintaining a wholesale monopoly—has met only cautious endorsement from consumers who favor privatization and angry opposition from the board's labor union. The reason: Quebecers say that government restrictions will inhibit competition and cause prices to rise, and workers contend that they will lose their jobs. Declared Ronald Asselin, president of the Syndicat des employés de magasins de boissons, which represents the 3,000 liquor board employees, "Everybody will lose. The people will pay more, and the union will be hurt."

Already, the liquor board has received more than 75 inquiries a day from prospective buyers, who will begin bidding later this month when the 18 Montreal-area outlets will go up for tender. The government will advise potential buyers of the operating costs and volumes of business of each store—in 1983-84 the board's net retail sales were \$443 million. In an effort to keep criminals out of the retail liquor business, no single family will be allowed to buy more than one store, and the franchisees will include 50-year leases renewable only with the board's approval. But the board will continue to set a minimum price for each brand, and store owners will have to purchase their stock from the liquor board's wholesale division. Read Martin Kaufman, a merchandising and beverage analyst with Nesbitt Thomson in Montreal: "The current plan does not allow for competitive marketing tactics. It is difficult to see how consumers will make money under these rules."

Indeed, the Quebec Consumers Association—which has argued for privatization of liquor stores since February, 1984—says that the government's plan does not go far enough. Declared association spokesman Nicole Lablanc: "We want real privatization that allows owners to establish their own prices and selection of brands." And the opposition



Asselin contends that jobs will be lost

Liberal party has argued that prices may rise by as much as 30 per cent because of government restrictions.

Liquor board employees have been the most vocal opponents of the proposed sale. The government has encouraged employees to establish co-operatives to buy their own stores, and Article 45 of Quebec's labor code stipulates that existing labor contracts be honored until they expire. But the union contends that most workers—who currently earn a minimum wage of \$7.00 an hour—will lose their jobs under private ownership.

Still, officials from other provinces are studying Quebec's experiment, and Alberta has already announced that it will allow private owners to open wine boutiques starting this fall. As well, Ontario Liberal Leader David Peterson, who is expected to become premier later this month, has said that he will allow corner stores to sell beer and wine. For his part, the Quebec government says that the departure from the retail liquor business reflects a philosophical decision to avoid too much government involvement in the economy. Declared government spokesman Arthur Lesieur: "We are convinced that liquor stores can be more efficient and our higher profits under private ownership." But most observers say it is too early to tell who—if anyone—will benefit.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

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"Peter," I said,
"How come your hair looks so healthy?"
"Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo,"
he replied to my amazement.



1. **Me:** Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo... isn't that just for problem dandruff?
Peter: If you want healthy looking hair - you have to start by getting hair and scalp really clean.



3. **Peter:** Right. And Tegrin also helps control that itchy scalp that tends to annoy me.
Me: Again, it shows Tegrin gets your scalp really clean.



2. **Peter:** When I shower I use Tegrin regularly to do a thorough dandruff job.
Me: And your skin, healthy-looking hair is proof that Tegrin helps control dandruff.



4. **Me:** I'm going to give Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo a try myself.
Peter: You should try the foamy foam. Works just as hard as regular Tegrin to get your hair and scalp really clean.

FOR THE RECORD

Gang fights and romance

Twenty-eight years after the premiere of Leonard Bernstein's symphonic musical *West Side Story*, the composer has made a studio recording of his work, co-written with lyricist Stephen Sondheim. Bernstein is 66, but it would be hard to guess from the evidence. His sparkling exuberance with youthful exuberance on the double album (DG/PolyGram). The music, angular rhythms of the score are as fresh and vital as they were in 1957, and the idea of setting the story of Romeo and Juliet in the context of the slum-land gang feuds of New York's West Side has lost none of its originality. In the second recording session Bernstein cleverly drove his musicians to high states: There is a hyperkinetic, *swept* bounce to the orchestral numbers which lends extra swagger and tension to the recurrent ad-libs for the gangs, the Jets and the Sharks. Those choruses and the strong supporting cast are equally forceful, letting into their songs like snakes biting veins.

Where the recording falters, however, is in Bernstein's choice of lead singers. It is hard to understand why he chose so-so, off-kilter operatic voices for his star-crossed teenagers, Maria and Tony. The worst mis-casting is of Ray, the Kats' boss at Maria. Her voice is robust, but the effect is too dour and revealing—a divine doll with an embarrassingly fake Hispanic accent. Just *Caracas*, as Ray is more seductively lyrical, and together, at its best, they sing, they march, they operate, they laugh. But the problems persist. To Kats' boss and Caruso simply do not sound at home on the West Side. There is one splendid exception: Terence Troiano as Anita, the girlfriend of Shakespearean Underdog. Troiano may be a star of grand opera, but she was born in a West Side tenement and she belts out *America* and *A Boy Like That* with exactly the right cynicism and authority.

The casting does not spoil the new vision and momentum of the recording. Bernstein draws all the participants, no matter how questionable their presence, into the greater drama. Not all his stage works have struck an ideal balance between classical sophistication and his deep need to speak in a popular contemporary idiom. But in *West Side Story* the balance is exceptionally good. Does on record, each scene makes compelling theatre.

—JOHN PEACHE

THEATRE

Lustfulness and romance

MEASURE FOR MEASURE
By William Shakespeare
Directed by Michael Bogdanov

The Stratford Festival has often reflected the prevailing attitude that modern audiences can appreciate only unmythologized interpretations of Shakespeare. But Michael Bogdanov's modern-dress version of *Measure for Measure* is a welcome departure, demonstrating that a strong, shrewdly wise is essential to successfully illuminate Shakespeare's plays. Bogdanov deftly exposes the black comedy's rich ambiguities in the most stimulating and enlightening production the festival has mounted in years.

In contrast to current debates about censorship and prostitution, *Measure for Measure* invites a contemporary setting. The decision of the Duke of Vienna (Alan Scarfe) to apply untested laws forbidding sexual license has many modern parallels. Equally familiar is the cruel hypocrisy of his lieutenant, Angelo (Nicholas Pennell). After harshly condemning Claudio (Joseph Ziegler) to death for fathering a child out of wedlock, Angelo tries to seduce Claudio's sister in exchange for the man's life. The Duke's, Angelo's, and Claudio's designs transform the brothels, which Angelo wants to close, into a network of leather bars. In this charged environment, stark lighting effects and sudden movements evoke the tortured conflict between passion and restraint.

Rather than showing or distorting the text, Bogdanov clarifies it and brings the characters—especially the comic figures—in resounding life. Shakespeare and the tortured brother are his most as a politician and a preacher respectively, while Richard McMillan has a psychotic edge as the arrogant Lord. Unfortunately, the lead actors are not so successful. Pennell's Angelo remains a one-dimensional figure, while Scarfe's unprincipled and perverse duke is too self-absorbed. Still, Scarfe's language is the real star, his wit, atmosphere in hand, he masterminds a series of forced marriages with the gusto of a television dating show host. He reveals the theme, Bogdanov forcefully reminds his audience that watching Shakespeare can be both a challenging and an exhilarating experience.

—MARK CHAMBERS



McMurray, McGrath: a legendary sea captain and romantic dreamer of adventure

FILMS

An old man and the sea

BAO
Directed by Mark Roman

As *Bao* opens, the camera lingers on a remote village of weathered wooden houses perched on the craggy coast. Tackle Cove, Nfld., is home to 20-year-old Bao (Stephen McGrath), a sensitive boy torn between the romantic lure of the sea and the real-life demands of his mother, Sharon (Patricia Phillips). Bao's bedroom is papered with yellowing photographs of his grandfather, Philip (Edward McMurray), who he spent most of the past 40 years as a sea captain. Philip's legendary seafaring has made him a symbol of freedom for his grandson, but for Sharon it has brought only the pain of abandonment. When Philip comes home to retire, the film becomes a nuanced elegy about the tortured conflict between a realistic study of family ties.

Montreal-born director Mark Roman skilfully shifts the film's focus among the three characters, building dramatic tension against the tranquil backdrop of rural life. As a deeply moving film to share for the last time, the entire village breaks into revelry. Bao can scarcely contain his excitement, and Sharon runs to the dock in a dawning yellow dawn. But Philip is disoriented, comparing himself to a beached whale.

After briefly greeting his daughter and grandson, he sets off to work with his seafaring crew—even though Sharon wants desperately to speak with her son. Philip: "We'll talk tomorrow." Captain Sharon: "Don't show another tomorrow at me."

Both Sharon and Bao see Philip's return as an opportunity to realize their conflicting dreams. Sharon, the village's annual wild flower, wants her father's permission to start a new life in Toronto because "even the fish have gone elsewhere." But Bao, like his grandfather, prefers the lonely expanse of the sea. When he solicits Philip's aid to help him stay near his beloved Atlantic Ocean, the bizarre but touching relationship begins to develop. Bao teaches the old man how to feel again, but, ultimately, Philip is too experienced to take any real responsibility for his grandson.

The cast's powerful performances give *Bao* emotional impact. With her broad Irish accent, Phillips gives a moving portrait of an angry daughter fighting for self-esteem. McMurray is deft at handling his painful role at the center of Sharon's and Bao's conflicting expectations. But the real star of the film is McGrath, making his film debut. His natural performance—added by a handsome and polished script written by Roman, Terry Ryan and Anne Gorman—combines the wide-eyed wonder of a child and a mature complexity of feeling.

Back in the love and the lifestyle of Newfoundland, Bao shares with a rare simplicity and unself-consciousness. It provides a touching glimpse of one of Canada's most colorful regions while revealing more universal truths about the human heart.

—JANE O'BRIEN



Muy-Quan, Asin, Cohen: buried treasure, false jobs and a sort of colonias

Lame thrills and noisy spills

THE GOONIES
Directed by Richard Donner

If adults have to watch children for almost two hours, the youngsters had better be charming—or at least quiet. The disruptive cast of *The Goonies*, a tale as long as it is tall, is neither. Through the din, the audience discovers that the goonies are kids who come from the "goonies" (a term presumably used to describe their home town) and that they are about to lose their home to developers.

The day before the fireworks, Miley (Sean Astin), the most poetic little one of them all, notes upon a map sitting from 1612 and Chuck (Jeff Cohen), the chemist and the friend, accidentally finds an old map that tells of a man who was seeking the buried treasure of One-Bed Willie and never came back. The kids set off to find the treasure and save their homes. In *The Goonies*, it is outrageous that is the author of invention.

The way takes the children to an old restaurant on a bluff which the local criminals, the Fratellis, use as their hideaway. The mother (Anne Ramsey) is a modern version of a fairy-tale witch, and her sons (Robert Cloin and Joe Pantoliano) are appropriately wicked. When the goonies descend into an underground passage in search of the treasure, the Fratellis find out their plan. They capture Chuck, imprison him with their deformed son, Slath (John Mitzel-

ask), and pursue the goonies down the hole.

Produced by Steven Spielberg, *The Goonies* overemphasizes the thrill of his earlier action adventures, including boulders breaking out of dark passages, lava flowing out of dark holes and cavern flows giving way under tiny feet. The film also stresses that an elderly note for Miley-Quan from Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom, who plays Data and carries a variety of body trips and gadgets. But what is most offensive about *The Goonies*, apart from its nature level, is its treatment of its characters. Chuck is used as an opportunity to crack endless false jokes, while the sensitive Miley is the source of the movie's sentimentalism. When the gang goes down to look for the treasure, the film is a bit of a mess. The director's use of the goonies is the source of the movie's sentimentalism. When the gang goes down to look for the treasure, the film is a bit of a mess. The director's use of the goonies is the source of the movie's sentimentalism.

Most of *The Goonies* is devoted to kids begging into things, screaming at the top of their lungs and popping their eyes in terror. Because the lack of the action is set underground, the viewer feels doubly claustrophobic. Richard Donner's direction is lame and lacks the psychological spirit that Spielberg's movie could have brought to the story. By the time the goonies and villain reach the gold-laden hoarding the treasure, the viewer is ready to applaud, the movie will soon be over.

—LORNA COPELAND

Keeping crime in the family

PRIZE'S HONOR
Directed by John Huston

The New York crime family that populated *Prizzi's Honor* is a slippery sort of viper, and *Charlie Partisan* (Jack Nicholson) is in time bad luck. An informer for the family and the godson of its cadaverous patriarch, Don Corrado Prizzi (William Hickey), Charlie's engagement to Peina (an Italian grandchild, Marlene) (Anjelica Huston), falls—bringing shame to the family. To compensate matters, Charlie attends a Prizzi wedding and fills instantly in love with a blond beauty named Irene (Kathleen Turner)—also a Prizzi. When Charlie is sent to eliminate a Las Vegas cop who has stolen the Prizzi family, he discovers that Irene is on the trail. With typical simplification, Charlie says, "I do it for her, or do I marry her?"

Love wins out temporarily in *Prizzi's Honor*, but it hardly oustages all. The Prizzis are depicted with Charlie's decision to marry Irene, and Marlene is particularly distressed. There is a comic richness to the situation, and *Prizzi's Honor*, adapted from Richard Condon's starred novel of the same name, tries for sophisticated black humor. But the film is only modestly amusing, and its humor is much too precious. Indeed, the few scenes in which the Prizzi verbs are broad and mean. Charlie and Irene frantically try to clean up after a killing, watching bodies out of sight as if they were expecting company. It is during the execution of that contract that Irene accidentally strikes a police officer's leg, causing the police to crack down heavily on mob activity. At the premiere house up, a gang war erupts and the Prizzi cry out for Irene's blood. Naturally, Charlie who is expected to deal with it.

The characters in *Prizzi's Honor* are never complex enough to be surprising, nor quite human enough to be tragic. As Charlie, who uses such words as "golf" and "polyp," Nicholson shows a marvellous screen accent, but his character is too limited for his talents. The brilliant Kathleen Turner is the most restricted. As Irene, she veers between big comedy and heavy drama in search of a real character to play. This subtle actress appears largely due to the fact that director John Huston learned to treat women, but never learned to treat women with serious subtlety. Unfortunately, he has not given him brain-knacker would have done the job.

—L. O'T.



Mach, Klein, wedding cake and prompting nuclear debate

A feminist approach to peace

In the 5th century BC the Greek dramatist Aeschylus presented his play *Eumenides*, in which the women of Greece refused to have sex with their spouses until they gave up waging war. Modern peace activists use different methods, but as *Speaking Our Peace* demonstrates with engaging beauty and energy, women are equally determined. The National Film Board documentary, shown last week at the Women's International Peace Conference in Halifax and continuing on a cross-Canada tour, proceeds from the premise that women have a unique role in ending the nuclear arms race. To make the film, award-winning directors Bonnie Klein and Terri Nunn travelled widely throughout Canada and abroad to interview prominent female activists, politicians and activists from India. "The film helps to reduce the isolation conditions that have prevented women from speaking their minds on important issues."

Even before its premiere, *Speaking Our Peace* was expected to generate controversy. The U.S. department of justice had banned Nunn's Oscar-winning film on the grounds of the arms race. *If You Love This Planet*, in 1963 as "political propaganda." And Klein's *Not a Love Story*, a hard-hitting sequel of the pornography industry, also caused a furor. Their new film first associations are understandably feminist, contrary stance with its images of women marching on the American nuclear base at Greenham Common, England. As the

women weave their way into the film, the link between the nuclear arms race and women's lives is made. The film's impressive array of concerned women, including novelist Margaret Laurence and Toronto physician Gilda Frankel, explains, there is a uniquely feminist perspective on the issue. Co-directors Klein and Nunn, who are both women, are also prominent. Klein, a feminist and co-director, says that the film is a unique role in ending the nuclear arms race. To make the film, award-winning directors Bonnie Klein and Terri Nunn travelled widely throughout Canada and abroad to interview prominent female activists, politicians and activists from India. "The film helps to reduce the isolation conditions that have prevented women from speaking their minds on important issues."

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document and polling a large number of women, Klein and Nunn thoroughly contrast the views of a universal sisterhood. Probably, Klein and Nunn were determined to film interviews with ordinary women, not a short-termist they try to make up for by filming street scenes set in a Boston folk song. *Speaking Our Peace* is much more effective when it deals with problems closer to home, including the daily stress which confronts in a Scarborough, Ont., neighborhood suffer because they live above radioactive contamination.

Already, the outpouring film has sparked a spirited debate. When Nunn and Klein showed *Speaking Our Peace* at Port Hope, Ont., near Toronto, earlier this month, it prompted local residents to voice their fears about living near the radioactive uranium refinery. And at the Halifax conference it generated enthusiasm for women's work. Looking for ways to combat the military and nuclear policies of their own countries. Said conference organizer Marion Kerven: "It is a highly moving film. In many ways it confirms and celebrates the struggles of these women."

Despite *Speaking Our Peace*'s feminist point of view, the film's effectiveness rests largely on a humanity that transcends social boundaries. The film's final image—of families posing in small paper boats on a memorial pond in Hiroshima—drummers that point. The tiny, weeping faces stand for both the male and female victims of the 1945 atomic blast. Their significance, like the best moments of *Speaking Our Peace*, is universal.

—JANE BARTON

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- Fiction**
- 1 *If Tomorrow Comes*, Sholstein (2)
 - 2 *Chaparral*, Dunn, Alvin (2)
 - 3 *Inside, Outside*, West (2)
 - 4 *For the Love of Money*, Sholstein (2)
 - 5 *Thirteen*, Sholstein (2)
 - 6 *Katherine Cray*, King (2)
 - 7 *Julia*, Sholstein (2)
 - 8 *The Girl in the Red Dress*, Sholstein (2)
 - 9 *The Burning Silence*, Sholstein (2)
 - 10 *The Truth Man*, Sholstein (2)

- Nonfiction**
- 1 *Women, Women with Men* (2)
 - 2 *A Passion for Excellence*, Peters and Sholstein (2)
 - 3 *The Girl in the Red Dress*, Sholstein (2)
 - 4 *The Secret Report*, Sholstein (2)
 - 5 *Men, Women and the Type Program*, Sholstein and King (2)
 - 6 *The Girl in the Red Dress*, Sholstein (2)
 - 7 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School*, Sholstein (2)
 - 8 *Sholstein, Sholstein (2)*
 - 9 *Sholstein, Sholstein (2)*
 - 10 *My Mother's Keeper*, Sholstein (2)

(2) Problem not solved

The sacking of a genuine star

By Allan Fotheringham

One of the surprising things a Canadian who spends a lot of time in the United States finds is that there is a lot less TV available. Canadians, thanks to cable, get all the U.S. channels that Americans do. In addition they have the best of the CBC and whatever CTV offers. Canadians actually have more choice on the tube, and the overall selection is more varied and better. Radio, of course, is no contest. Any Canadian travelling in the United States by car and twiddling the knob in vain in search of something intelligible is in for a long journey. The mindless pop that passes for commercial radio in the centres of the free world quickly turns the mind into mush. What little "public" radio (i.e. non-commercial) is available is badly underfunded and amateurish. Once in America, one longs for the Holy Mother Corp., the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the dear old CBC, bless its fumbling, wonderful heart.

Such a thing, as Peter Campbell's witty, sensitive *Montrealer*, spanning the whole country for three hours each weekday morning, would attest and bewail. One of the first things a Canadian in Washington is told—as if passing on some secret code or a code of manners—is that Elizabeth Gray and *As It Happens* can be found on the Washington public broadcasting dial at 11:00 at night. It is our farthest little heard, the people receive themselves down parties on the old halcyonating cruise and trip home so they can listen to the inimitable thirty chaotic of Elizabeth and find out what's going on—in Canada, but around the world. It has been available in Washington for just 30 months and already has 14,000 listeners.

And so what have the silly twigs at the CBC done? They've sacked Elizabeth Gray, quite about the most single success in years in an organization that has quite a record in statistics. The reason is that they want more of a "star" in her class. Who? Lorne Greene? Frank Marshall? Anna Rivers? It had always

been the impression here that Gray, along with Gowik, were about the only ones who had. Here, along with Gowik, after four distinguished and hard-working years on the job makes you wonder if the CBC budget cuts did not also include a few cuts in the intelligence of those responsible for the decision. And if only on someone who is a sometime employee of the place, in the pretty-dumb drama. The CBC is brilliant in its hiring (not) and stupidly stupid in its firing (Gray).

Barbara Frum made *As It Happens* famous, ranging the world for insights



and tough interviews by phone, sheding no fear, excepting no halfway from some *Survivor* threat system. Elizabeth Gray has continued the tradition, a superb journalist who was made for radio and practically invented talk radio for the CBC when she was with its Ottawa unit. When she first took the *As It Happens* job, she had to shuttle between Toronto and her husband and family in Ottawa, surviving a vital portion of her life for the Corp. In return, she gets a swift, impersonal notice that she won't be around next season. Andrew Simon, the head of radio current affairs, says that she won't find, it's simply a case of "nonrenewal of contract"—the businesslike explanation for what most people dealing with the English language would call the sack. He says he and his colleagues have been "teaching about" her several months and hints that they want someone more prone to dishing about and dishing at public appearances. We had always operated under the old-fashioned theory that

what the lady poured into the microphone was what counted. Apparently not. What is needed is a Malibu of the wireless, capable of glitz at the super-market openings. It's a unique concept, that radio personalities somehow must suddenly have to be tooth-and-hair clones of their TV cousins. *Annals*, one of the greatest CBC radio hours ever, was killed exactly because no one knew who he really was or what Max Ferguson looked like. Gowik, in person, looks like an outside bed and almost all his adoring female fans would recoil at the sight of him. His life now that unless he can do with Gray. The thought that she has to wear designer clothes to even her job, and sparkle at cocktail parties is not only absurd, it's starkly spelled stupid.

It's such a waste of talent, especially when seen from afar. As mentioned, the United States with all its riches has a broadcasting system that is appealing to someone related to the CBC. In the area of the pencil press, the U.S. has some superb newspapers, ranking with the finest anywhere. But once you get to radio, no self-respecting chap would be found dead in the system. Elizabeth Gray is a dis-

passionate and vigorous lady in private (and peacefully in many conferences) whose dress is as casual as her journal. She is professional. One would never mistake her for a Tory. One wonders, in fact, if some nervous vice-presidents at the CBC are not looking over their shoulders at some of the mouth-breathers and wall-climbers in the new Conservative caucus who always viewed the CBC as a live of prizes and awards. There has long been a feeling among some Tories, considering in opposition all these long years in (Before Mils), that the CBC mission was to educate with the kind of Cretin, using their survival and suggesting the reign of the Transcendental. Now that they are in the throne room, the right wings among Mr. McEwen's flock want to get some revenge on those perceived as their mercenaries. Is the CBC trying to anticipate the purge by throwing out its own sacrificial victims? Giving the Tories a head or two as a platter as a means of assuaging the mob-think?



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